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EMPEROR WILLIAM'S PROJECT

ALSACE-LORRAINE TO BE ABSORBED IN THE EMPIRE.

The Plan of Assimilation Proposed by Chancellor von Caprivi and Indorsed by the Emperor—Alsace to be Incorporated in the Grand Duchy of Baden, and Lorraine Annexed to Prussia—Royalty Gathering to Witness the Grand Manœuvres at Guens.

BERLIN, Sept. 17.—Before leaving Stuttgart on Saturday evening Emperor William had a long conference with Chancellor von Caprivi. The subject is said to have been the projected assimilation of Alsace-Lorraine with the rest of the empire. The Frankfort Gazette says that the Emperor's purpose is no longer limited to the mere abolition of exceptional laws. His desire now is to have Alsace incorporated in the Grand Duchy of Baden, whose people have almost the same dialect, customs, and even traditions with the Alsacians.

Lorraine will be treated somewhat differently. It is inhabited by people of French tendencies and language, and has little in common with any German State. It, therefore, will be annexed to Prussia, although its affairs will be administered by a special department, situated probably in Berlin. This plan originated with Caprivi. It is agreeable to the Emperor, who wishes to mark his sojourn in the provinces by some act signifying that Germany has taken definite possession of the territory, despite all hopes of the French to the contrary.

A crowd of Germany's great men gathered at the station at Stuttgart to say good-bye to the Emperor. Besides the King of Würtemberg, Chancellor von Caprivi, and Gen. Haeseler, there were present some fifty of the highest officers in the Thirteenth, Fourteenth, and Fifteenth Army Corps, which have made up the armies manœuvring around Metz and in Baden and Würtemberg.

In talking with these officers the Emperor spoke critically of several incidents of the manœuvres. He referred especially to the pontoon operations on the Rhine. The bridging of the river seemed to have struck the Imperial imagination with peculiar force, and he dwelt at length on the importance of this class of engineering. He directed that the passage of the river be made again in the same manner and on the same scale, and that an exact statement of the time required for the work be sent him. The opinions of the military experts present when the bridge was thrown across the Rhine agree that the Fourteenth Corps performed the task with admirable quickness and skill. In the fleet used there were forty wooden and forty-two galvanized-iron pontoons. At a point where the stream runs six miles an hour and is 250 yards wide the boats were placed in exactly two hours. From beginning to end there was not a hitch in the work. In the next three hours the whole Fourteenth Corps marched across.

The Hungarian manœuvres near Guens, which the Emperor has gone to attend, will hardly present anything of equal interest, although some pontoon practice on a small scale will be tried there also.

An unusually large suite accompanies the Emperor on his journey to Guens. Besides Gens. von Hahnke, von Schilieffen, and von Plessen, there are with him Dr. Leuthold, Surgeon General; Col. von Villaume, formerly Military Attaché in St. Petersburg; Dr. Lucanus, Privy Councilor, with three secretaries; Baron Kiderlen Waechter of the Foreign Office, with two secretaries, and Prince von Reuss, German Ambassador in Vienna.

Count Kalnoky, Austrian-Hungarian Minister of Foreign Affairs, will accompany Emperor Franz Josef to Guens, where the whole Hungarian Ministry, under Premier Alexander Wekerle, will join him and his chief.

Everybody is asking, What does this great concourse of the highest officials mean? Is it intended merely to add to the impressiveness of the greatest manœuvres ever held, or is it the prelude to some startling political dénouement? The King of Saxony and Prince Leopold of Bavaria will arrive at Guens before the Emperor. The little town will be crowded with royalty, and has prepared for the honor with great quantities of fireworks. While occupied by the Emperors, Kings, and Princes, it will be illuminated every night.

The manœuvres really began yesterday when the outposts from Guens marched out to meet the north army advancing on the Bedenburg terrain. The armies will operate partly in Hungary, Styria, and Lower Austria. Their movements will cover an immense area, such as was not required even for the famous Russian manœuvres near Rowno several years ago.

The Reichswehr, organ of the Austrian military, predicts that a great confusion will arise from the extraordinary concessions to Hungarian prejudices, that all troops engaged in the manœuvres, Austria's included, must be directed in the Magyar language. As the Second and Third Army Corps are exclusively German and are officered by men ignorant of the Hungarian language, the Imperial rescript, if observed, will render impossible half the operations planned.

Emperor William will remain at Guens until Thursday, when he will go to Mohacs to hunt. From Mohacs he will proceed to Vienna, which he will leave in time to reach Berlin on Sept. 26.

The naval manœuvres now in progress in the Baltic will end Sept. 23 with an attack on Kiel. The manœuvres against this fort will be conducted by Admiral von Goltz aboard the flagship Mars. Two squadrons, the strongest fleet Germany has ever collected under one command, will be combined to make the attack.

The Italian Minister of Public Works, accompanied by two engineers of his department, has visited Copenhagen for the purely technical purpose, he says, of examining the Danish system of towing vessels. This system he regards as so excellent, he adds, that he shall try to introduce it in Italy. This explanation was ignored by several dailies, which spread reports that the chiefs of the triple alliance were obtaining through the Minister expert opinion on the Danish forts. The inference was that war is expected soon, with Denmark in the camp of the alliance's enemies.

The whole story is either false or a gross exaggeration, but the eagerness with which it was snapped up shows the state of the public mind. Fear of war haunts people here as rarely before, and there is much speculation as to the course of Denmark and Sweden in case of a general outbreak. The Danish Government is credited with a plan to strengthen a fort commanding the great gulf as well as to build extensive works on the southwest coast of Zealand, which would then be a standing menace to Germany. This report, however, is merely a companion piece to the one that Sweden is about to join the triple alliance. Both are without basis in fact, although they reflect correctly the the tendencies of the Government in question.

The Koelnische Zeitung, Kreuzzeitung, and several other influential journals still harp on the entente between Great Britain and the triple alliance. The Earl of Rosebery, British Secretary of Foreign Affairs, is said here to have overcome Gladstone's opposition and to have got the Cabinet's assent to pursue a Salisbury policy on the Continent. The Duke of Connaught's presence at Guens is regarded by many as evidence of the new understanding between Great Britain and the Triple Alliance. The Nord Deutsche Allgemeine Zeitung says: "England has friendly feelings toward the triple alliance, but she has never showed a remote intention of joining it." This semi-official statement shows what hopes the German Government has of getting Great Britain as an ally.

Dr. Carrington, Health Officer at the American Consulate in Hamburg, has been in Berlin inspecting the processes of disinfection and sanitation for emigrants on their way to the United States. The emigrants, he says, are isolated and taken to disinfecting sheds in Spandau, where they, their baggage, and their clothes are fumigated thoroughly. They pass through a series of rooms during the operation, and upon coming out from the last one are hurried into special cars, which carry them to Bremen. Nowhere in transit are they allowed to come in contact with other passengers. Dr. Carrington says he is quite satisfied with the precautions.

Berlin's City Council is anxious to sanction the cremation of the bodies of persons who must be buried at the public expense. It applied recently to a court to decide whether anybody could legally forbid the taking of this step, and was informed this week that it might cremate bodies in case relatives of the dead made no objection. Since the cholera epidemic of 1892 the authorities of Hamburg, Heidelberg, and Gotha have had many bodies of paupers cremated, and the same practice is expected to obtain soon in most of the German cities.

Many rich merchants in Berlin recently formed an association called the Union of 1893 for the purpose of creating annual fairs in Berlin of North German manufacturers. The enterprise has been successful. This month the transactions of the fair have amounted to several million marks, and Leipsic, hitherto the centre of the fair trade in wood, bronze, ceramics, leather, cloth goods, and toys, is in mourning for her lost custom. The President of the union said at a banquet held to celebrate the success of the enterprise, that he hoped to see American buyers come in force to the Easter fair in 1894.

THE TWO EMPERORS AT GUENS.

Crowds at the Little Hungarian Town to Witness the Meeting.

GUENS, Sept. 17.—In the last twenty-four hours the population of this little town has been doubled by the arrival of thousands eager to see the manœuvres of the Austro-Hungarian Army. Every train entering the town since daybreak has brought its load of Princes, Generals, Cabinet officers, or high provincial authorities. The deputations sent from near-by county seats to welcome Emperor Franz Josef are to be numbered by the dozen. The Emperor began receiving the Governors, Bishops, magnates, and other high dignitaries at 9 o'clock and did not stop until luncheon.

The King of Saxony was the first foreign sovereign to arrive. He came on a special train at 3:30 o'clock. Emperor Franz Josef, Count Kalnoky, several members of the Grand Staff, two corps commanders, and the Archdukes of Austria awaited him on the platform, while two military bands, a body of troops, and two thousand or more spectators were crowded up in front of the station. The Emperor wore the uniform of the Saxon Uhlans, and the King was in the Colonel's uniform of the Austrian Dragoons. After the sovereigns had embraced and the Emperor's suite had welcomed King Albert, he was conducted to his quarters, and all the Austrian Princes hurried away to change their uniforms, as the German Emperor was expected to arrive at 4 o'clock. About 3:50 they returned to the platform in Prussian uniforms.

Meantime all the military bands in the town had been massed before the station. The crowd had grown to 5,000 or more, and the number of troops had been doubled. On the platform behind the imperial suite were hundreds of Austrian and Hungarian magnates in gorgeous uniforms, and on every side were the highest officers of the troops concentrated here for the manœuvres.

Emperor William's special train rolled into the station at 3:55. As the Emperor appeared, in the uniform of the Hungarian Hussars, the crowd on the platform shouted "Welcome!" the thousands cheered, and the bands struck in unison the first notes of the German national anthem. Emperor William was apparently in unusual spirits. He smiled continually as he received the greetings of the Austrian Princes, and shook hands most cordially with Count Kalnoky and several Hungarian Ministers of State. Amid the pealing of bells, the cheering of the people, and the crashing of martial music the two Emperors proceeded with their suites to their quarters. At 6:30 o'clock there was a grand dinner, attended by the Emperors, the King of Saxony, the Archdukes, and the Generals.

The town is illuminated this evening and the streets are crowded from wall to wall. Riders can move only at a walk, and vehicles can hardly proceed at all. Hundreds of people will sleep all night in the fields, as every possible lodging place has been engaged days in advance.

Major Scheibert, an intimate friend of Count von Waldersee, the former chief of the Grand General Staff of the German Army, is here as a member of the Emperor's suite. In speaking of Russia's foreign policy and the visit of the Russian fleet at Toulon, he said:

"Waldersee regards Russia as a big ironclad, compelled by her own momentum to continue for some time on the course once begun, although the Czar-Captain has put her engines full speed astern. He also believes that the Franco-Russian understanding is directed primarily against England."

ASKED FOR LOWER WAGES.

Employes of a Suburban Traction Company Make a Remarkable Request.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 17.—Orange enjoys the novel distinction of having a large force of workingmen whose wages have been reduced at their own suggestion.

The men are employed by the Suburban Traction Company. The company's street-car lines run through the hat-shop district of the Oranges. Since the hat factories have been closed, the cars have carried but few passengers, and the company has been losing money.

A few days ago President Childs received a communication, signed by all the men, in which they offered to work for reduced wages until business improves.

The offer was accepted and the reduction will be made this week.

Convict Cashier Found Dead in His Cell.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Matthew T. Trumpbour was found dead in his cell at Clinton Prison this morning. The cause was heart disease. Trumpbour was the cashier of the Ulster County Savings Bank at Kingston, N. Y., and, with the President, James E. Ostrander, was convicted of wrecking the institution. They were sentenced in February last to six and a half years each in Clinton Prison. Trumpbour was sixty years old.

Ex-City Treasurer Under Arrest.

TACOMA, Washington, Sept. 17.—A special dispatch from Whatcom announces the arrest of ex-City Treasurer Isenisse, charged with embezzling $47,000. Bonds were given for his appearance on Monday.

Hazard Hazard & Co.,

Druggists, have removed from their old quarters, 24th Street & Fifth Avenue, to their new building, 256 Fifth Avenue.—*Adv.*

PILOT BOAT CARLL A WRECK

ASHORE NEAR LONG BEACH AND WILL BE A TOTAL LOSS.

The Five Men on Board Took to Two Small Boats and for Eight Hours Fought to Keep Afloat—One Boat Was Swamped and the Two Men in It Clung to the Other Boat Until All Were Picked Up by a Fishing Smack—The Captain Lost His Bearings.

Pilot Boat No. 4, the David Carll of the Jersey fleet, which was probably the best-known pilot boat in this vicinity, is a wreck.

What remains of the David Carll, and it is not known how much that is, lies beached on the Long Island shore, between Jones's Inlet and Long Beach.

The pilot boat grounded late Saturday night. From the time she ran aground until daylight yesterday those on board had a hard battle. They took to their small boats, and were tossed about, unable to make a landing.

Finally they were seen from a fishing smack. They were taken on board, and carried to Bayport, L. I., after having been buffeted around in a rough sea for eight hours.

The David Carll left New-York on Wednesday with two pilots, Maxwell and Beebe, on board. She had a crew of four men, commanded by Capt. Edwin Pooch. The two pilots were placed on incoming vessels and the boat headed back toward New-York.

Somewhere in the vicinity of Fire Island Capt. Pooch made a miscalculation and got out of his course. In trying to regain it, he completely lost his bearings.

There was a heavy sea running at the time, but, except for a high wind, the night was not particularly stormy.

At about 11 o'clock there was a thump, and the boat turned over on her side. The waves broke over her, and the men took to the boats.

There were only two small yawls. They were far from seaworthy and were nearly swamped in the launching.

One man in each was constantly bailing to keep them from filling. Water poured in over the sides.

The original intention was to reach the shore, but this was found to be impracticable, so the boats headed out to sea.

The real troubles of the wrecked men now began. The leaky condition of the boats made it extremely difficult to keep them afloat. The smaller yawl having but two to manage it, was the hardest to keep right side up.

The men took turns in bailing and managed for awhile to maintain their own, but the constant work soon told on them and their efforts became less strong, and finally an unusually large wave caught the frail craft and swamped it.

The two men were nearly exhausted when thrown into the water, but they managed to keep up until the other yawl came to their assistance.

By dint of hard work they were reached at last, but they could not be taken abroad. They clung to the gunwales of the yawl which had come to their rescue. It seemed a question of time when they must let go and sink, yet they managed to hold out for an hour.

It was about 7 o'clock yesterday morning when the fishing smack Sarah McClune, from Bayport, L. I., sighted the struggling men and took them on board. They were almost dead with fatigue. The Captain of the fishing smack, Frank Rodgers, did what he could to increase their comfort, but when Bayport was reached the men were still too weak to leave the boat, and remained on board with the exception of Capt. Pooch, who returned to New-York.

Capt. Pooch arrived here early last evening, and departed at once for his home in Stapleton, S. I. He was still in a very exhausted condition. When a reporter for The New-York Times called at his house it was said that he was in the care of physicians and could not be seen.

The names of the other sailors on board the pilot boat are not known.

As soon as the news of the wreck reached this city the steamer Gowanus, belonging to the Merritt Wrecking Company, went out to see what could be done for the pilot boat. It is said, however, that the Carll will be a total loss.

YELLOW FEVER IS EPIDEMIC.

Eleven New Cases Discovered in Brunswick, Ga., Yesterday—Situation Desperate.

ATLANTA, Ga., Sept. 17.—There is no longer any doubt that yellow fever is epidemic in Brunswick. Eleven new cases were found to-day and in different parts of the city. The situation is desperate. The City Treasury is depleted and the Government apparently unable to help. There is no State Board of Health and no State funds available. Neither are there nurses and practically no food.

The belief that the city was free of fever kept back donations from other cities, and hard times have made these unexpectedly small. Mayor Lamb is sticking to his post of duty, but most of the members of the Council have left.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Surgeon General Wyman received a telegram from Brunswick, Ga., to-night informing him that yellow fever is epidemic there. Dr. Wyman will at once detail a number of sanitary experts to go there, and with the force which he can call upon he thinks the epidemic can be checked.

To-day he telegraphed Dr. J. Y. Porter, Health Officer of Florida, to act with the Marine Hospital Service in preventing vessels from the yellow-fever district from passing the mouth of the Cumberland River.

Printers Taxed for Charity.

Typographical Union No. 6 held a general meeting yesterday afternoon at Clarendon Hall to consider the resolution that had been adopted by the Board of Delegates of the union imposing an assessment of 10 per cent. on all moneys earned over $10 a week for the relief of the unemployed union men of No. 6 during the present industrial depression.

The resolution was confirmed by an overwhelming majority.

Jesse Johnson Has Resigned His Office.

United States District Attorney Jesse Johnson of Brooklyn tendered his resignation to President Cleveland last July, but his successor has not yet been appointed. So quiet was the affair kept that it was not known until yesterday that the resignation had been tendered. It is believed Mr. Cleveland will not appoint his successor until an agreement between the Administration and the McLaughlin machine is reached.

Train Fell Through the Bridge.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 17.—The iron bridge across Harvy's canal, six miles above this city, gave way last night while a train of the Southern Pacific was passing over. The locomotive and tender went through, while one of the coaches was piled on top of the wreck. There were four people injured.

A Clergyman Killed in a Runaway.

RUTLAND, Vt., Sept. 17.—The Rev. Richard Morgan of Ludlow, one of the most prominent clergymen in the State, was killed in a runaway accident at Cobbleskill, N. Y., yesterday. Mrs. Morgan was seriously injured.

Chicago and Return via Erie, $18.

Special train leaves New-York, Chambers St., at 10:15 A. M., Sept. 20, 26, and 30. Limit ten days, with privilege of returning via Niagara Falls.—*Adv.*

SAYS IT IS OVERPRODUCTION.

Dr. Paxton Preaches on the Present Condition of the Country.

For the first time since the latter part of May, when he was obliged to go to a hospital for a dangerous operation, the Rev. Dr. John R. Paxton yesterday occupied his pulpit in the West Presbyterian Church, in West Forty-second Street. The present condition of the country was the subject of his discourse.

"You can come out of a ship, stop off at a station, or go anywhere—to the east side, or Kansas, or Colorado—and meet people crying for bread, or milk, or cursing God's robber barons, the landlords," said Dr. Paxton. "And yet there is no famine in the land. On the contrary, too much of all kinds of products; too much wheat and corn and never so cheap in price as now; too much furniture, iron, wool, and cotton goods; too much of everything, for all the markets are gorged with products of all sorts at prices below cost, and even then cannot find buyers.

"Strange that hard times should mean not scarcity of any of the necessaries of life, but too much corn and cotton, wool, and iron and silver. For, as another says, we have more than we can eat, more than we can wear, more houses than tenants can occupy, and so all stopped buying and money ceased to circulate, and lots of it is still idle and hoarded.

"Overproduction is the matter with us, and overproduction is only another name for excess of wealth. There is more stuff and goods and furniture, flour, and upholstery than are wanted, or, if wanted, people in need of them have no money to buy them.

"This is not a paternal Government. There is no justice in abusing landlords for demanding their rent, for landlords must pay the butcher and baker, as well as other people. What rubbish and folly people talk in Congress and out of it these hard times! As if the world or the State owes any man a living. By your leave, it does not, any more than God owes salvation to man. God owes the opportunity of salvation to every man. So the world owes a fit environment to every organism it brings into being. But owe man a living, it does not. He must earn it, if he can; beg it, if he can't; steal it, if he must, if charity grows cold and man's inhumanity to man makes hunger desperate and drives want to riot.

"One of these days we shall have eaten up our overproduction, worn out our old clothes, carpets, and all, and then we shall rejoice in prosperity."

ALMOST LOST THEIR LIVES.

Two Women Nearly Suffocated in a Midnight Fire on Madison Street.

Mrs. Margaret McGee, sixty-two years old, and her daughter, Sarah McGee, thirty years old, were nearly suffocated in a fire in their rooms on the third floor of the five-story brick building at 64 Madison Street at 12:20 this morning.

The building is owned by William P. Kirk. In it live nearly 100 people.

Mrs. McGee was in bed when the fire was discovered in her daughter's room. It was caused by the explosion of a lamp which the young woman is believed to have overturned as she was about to retire.

The screams of the two women were heard on the street and by other tenants of the building. Policeman Distler of the Madison Street Station rang the alarm, and then with three young men named Taylor, Cunniff, and Baldock he broke down the street door and all four rushed in to warn the tenants of their danger.

It was with great difficulty that many of them were aroused, and all except Mrs. McGee and her daughter came screaming down to the street in their night clothes.

Young Taylor tried three times to get up stairs by the front entrance, but the smoke was too dense. Finally Taylor, Cunniff, and Baldock got up the fire-escape in the rear and made their way to Mrs. McGee's flat, where they could hear screams.

Lying on the floor in the front room they found Mrs. McGee unconscious, and brought her out by means of the fire escape to the adjoining building. Her daughter was found unconscious in bed and was rescued in the same way.

Both women were taken in an ambulance to the Chambers Street Hospital.

The fire was quickly extinguished, and the damage is estimated at $500, nearly all confined to Mrs. McGee's flat.

Mr. Spurgeon's Possible Successor.

The Rev. Dr. Arthur T. Pierson, who may fill the pulpit of the London Tabernacle, preached in the Reformed Church of Brooklyn Heights last evening. Dr. Pierson has been much discussed recently as the probable successor of Dr. Spurgeon. Shortly after Dr. Spurgeon's death, Dr. Pierson, who hails from Philadelphia, was invited to preach in the London Tabernacle, and he remained there for a year under a temporary call. He became a great favorite with the congregation, and would in all probability have been made the permanent pastor before this except for a strong feeling among some of the members of the church that Dr. Spurgeon's son should succeed to the place made famous by his father.

In order to test the younger Spurgeon's strength, he was recently installed on a year's trial. At the expiration of this time the Londoners will decide whether they want to keep him or have Dr. Pierson.

Dr. Pierson has a fine delivery and is a most eloquent preacher.

Banker Weinberger All Right.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Bernard Weinberger, the New-York banker who attempted suicide by asphyxiation at the Mount Vernon Hotel in this city Friday night, was discharged this morning from the Emergency Hospital, where he had been taken upon discovery yesterday. The attendant at the hospital says Weinberger left in company with his brother-in-law, and he is supposed to have gone home. When he left he was in as good a condition as could be expected after the experience he had gone through Friday night.

Inquiries were made last evening at Mr. Weinberger's house in this city, and one of his sons said that his father had not arrived. The other son refused to say anything, and Mrs. Weinberger could not be seen.

Mr. De Lima's Apartments Burned Out.

A fire early yesterday morning in the apartments of Judah A. De Lima, on the fifth floor of the apartment house known as the Fifth Avenue, at 1,037 and 1,038 Fifth Avenue, caused a loss of $6,000. The building is a handsome brick and brownstone structure on the southeast corner of Eighty-fifth Street.

Miss De Lima was awakened by a choking sensation. She found her bedroom filled with smoke. Mr. De Lima, on being aroused, threw open a window and, to his astonishment, saw the engines coming. A policeman had seen the smoke coming out of the dining-room windows and had summoned the firemen. The fire was quickly put out. It was confined to the De Lima apartment.

Killed by a Frightened Horse.

NORWALK, Conn., Sept. 17.—Patrick J. Connors, a stableman employed by A. Solomans of South Norwalk, fell in a faint while in a stall with a horse yesterday afternoon. This frightened the animal and he commenced to kick, striking the unconscious man several times. When rescued it was found that Connors had two ribs broken and had sustained other injuries. He died in less than half an hour.

In Chicago Instead of San Francisco.

It has been decided to hold the Missionary Council of the Protestant Episcopal Church next month in Chicago instead of in San Francisco.

Only $17.00 to the World's Fair.

Through cars to Chicago via West Shore Railroad, Thursday, Sept. 21, 1893, 10:00 A. M. Similar excursions on Sept. 25, Oct. 4, 10, 14, 19, and 23. See full particulars in time table under "Railroads."—*Adv.*

BOSS M'LAUGHLIN'S DOMAIN

BROOKLYN AS IT APPEARS TO A FRENCH JOURNALIST.

THE RUINS AT THE BRIDGE ENTRANCE.

Decaying Timber, Rank Weeds, Heaps of Refuse, Shock the Stranger.

THIS PICTURE COST $2,000,000.

Spectacles That Astound a Keen-Eyed Parisian and Offend His Artistic Taste—He Finds that a City, Charming in Many of Its Aspects, is Vulgarized as Well as Plundered by Coarse Politicians—Hideous Approaches to the Superb East River Bridge—Festering Municipal Sores Obtruded on the Eyes of All Who Pass By—Amazing Pose of the Beecher Statue, Which Causes the Bronze Orbs to Look Toward the City Hall, Where the Boss Plays Dominos—Other Statuary and Public Memorials Fit to Scare Cab Horses—Many Splendid Stores, with Clean Streets in Front of Them, Because the Proprietors Do the Cleaning—A Privileged Beer Garden.

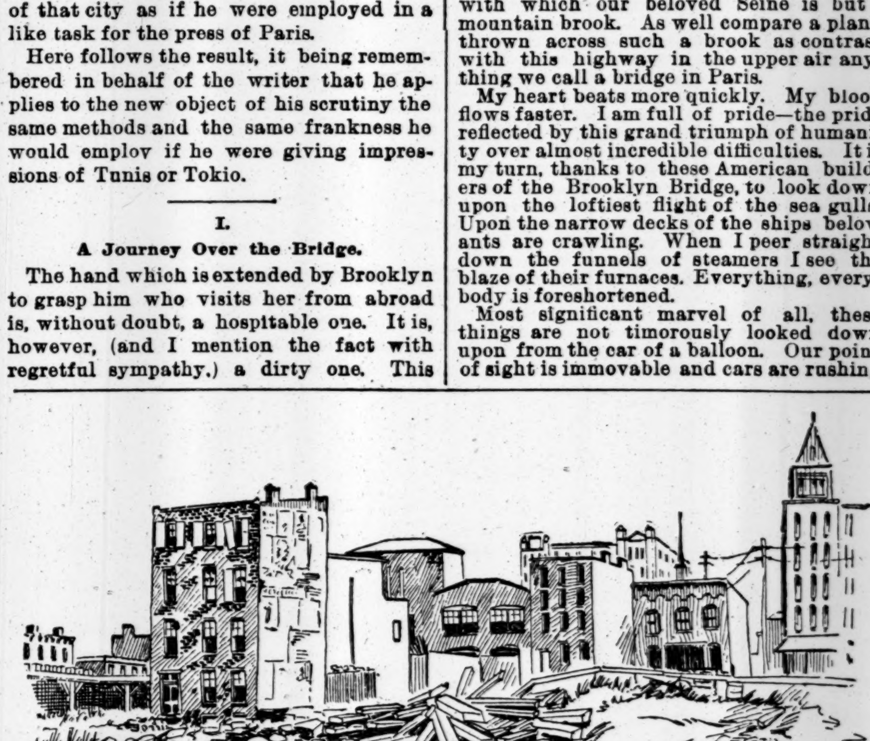
> As the visitor to Brooklyn crosses the noble bridge which bears Brooklyn's name, the first sight meeting him at the city's principal entrance—its Temple Bar, Brandenburg Thor, or Porta del Popolo—is a disorderly, slatternly, tumbled-down, dirty, obstructive agglomeration of railroad structures. As he emerges upon the street, if he is not too much depressed by the exuberant ugliness he is leaving to look about at all, his eye is next offended by a vacant plot, acquired a year or two ago by the municipality, from which old buildings are now wholly or partly torn down, and which remains a forlorn waste of filth and rubbish. This first glimpse of their city which the authorities of Brooklyn choose to give a stranger perfectly symbolizes the political misbehavior and official incompetence and untrustworthiness which they have induced Americans to believe are peculiarly rank within their jurisdiction.—Edward M. Shepard in The Forum.

With the French engineers there arrived from Paris recently a young Parisian journalist who has done excellent service as a special correspondent for some of the leading newspapers of his native capital. He speaks and writes English of an intelligible sort, and is here to contrast American with French methods of journalism. The New-York Times, acquiescing in a suggestion made by this bright young foreigner, commissioned him one day last week to visit Brooklyn and describe his impressions of that city as if he were employed in a like task for the press of Paris.

Here follows the result, it being remembered in behalf of the writer that he applies to the new object of his scrutiny the same methods and the same frankness he would employ if he were giving impressions of Tunis or Tokio.

I.

A Journey Over the Bridge.



At the Brooklyn End of the Bridge.

The hand which is extended by Brooklyn to grasp him who visits her from abroad is, without doubt, a hospitable one. It is, however, (and I mention the fact with regretful sympathy,) a dirty one. This hand, a mass of steel wire reticulations, of which each one is an indestructible nerve woven into immortal tendons and sinews, is called "the Brooklyn Bridge." It is outstretched across an estuary, on which steamboats perpetually ply, and which is called the East River.

On arriving at the point where this friendly, but unwashed, hand extends its welcome to the traveler, I am amazed at the diffidence of the member. It does not make its address of invitation with pride by any means. On the contrary, it protrudes itself in a stealthy manner into a dark outlet of the City Hall Park, as if it were the fist of a seedy and impoverished friend of the old days, nudging New-York in the ribs and meekly requesting notice.

I am, to be even more frank, much shocked by the incredible neglect of the brick and mortar tunnel in which the bridge to Brooklyn begins. It has the odor as well as the mould and damp of an abandoned cellar. Overhead the whitewash has scaled off, indecently exposing the nakedness of the ceiling and the walls.

There is, thanks to this carelessness, no effort made to hide the iron skeleton of the great structure, which either blushes for shame or is red with rust or, it may be, suffers from both causes.

There is the same neglect visible in the flooring. Perhaps it had care and was clean once upon a time. But to-day, alas! the contagion of the undescribable filth across the river (which I shall hereafter try to depict) has come over the great thoroughfare as a foot passenger only to stay as a tenant.

This filth, delighted by its voyage, has, like many other immigrants, fastened itself upon the invaded territory. It is because of this fact that the finger tip of the hand of Brooklyn inserted between the ribs of New-York smells and looks like the nails of one who has been scraping the walls of a wine cellar or a cave of mushrooms.

It is, perhaps, because of the gloom and the discomfort of their occupation that those who sell you, in tickets like paper ribbons, the right of using the cars of the bridge are men of exceptional moroseness. They are sullen with the stupid ill temper of all troglodytes.

Probably if St. Simon the Stylite had exchanged the airy and sunlit top of his pillar to sell tickets in the cavern of the bridge he would never have become gloriously famous for his stoical patience.

Amiability, beyond question, is largely a matter of ventilation and sunshine.

To reach the cars of the bridge one has to submit to an extraordinary experience. One gets caught in a human stream that grows denser and more furious as it reaches the platform. You have seen particles rushing to the narrow converging outlet of a wine funnel? The more straitened the issue, the fiercer the rushing out.

So it is with the Brooklyn Bridge. You buy your ticket in comparative tranquillity. But when you go to deposit it you are carried off your feet by the insane and apparently panic-stricken vehemence of everybody else.

It is on account of the sudden frenzy of those going to Brooklyn over its bridge—a frenzy to be compared to the foolish trampling of one another by sheep in a pen, that men of extraordinary size and strength are employed to regulate the platforms. These giants are incredibly large and powerful. Chosen for their brutal influence, they coerce the passengers in a manner too monstrous to describe. They seize people with unshakable grasps. They fling men and women through the doors of the cars as if they were throwing sacks of grain into a mill. They have loud, coarse voices and they are admirably equipped for use with vocabularies of impertinence and menace.

To see one of these Auvergnats of America fill a car as if he were feeding fuel to a furnace and to hear the phrases with which he accompanies the act is to get a new idea of how to put muscles and lungs to practical use.

It is pitiable that, gallant as Americans are to women and tenderly considerate as they are of their very whims, they cannot put a stop to the ferocity with which these monsters handle the poor, pale working girls coming from their labor who flounder in the maelstrom of the bridge entrance.

After the courtesy and the gentle behavior of the New-York officials it gives one a shock to cross its municipal zone and enter, as if it were a country of official savages, the unexplored wilderness of Brooklyn.

As for the bridge itself, what shall I say? How can I express my admiration, my surprise, my gratitude that the ingenuity of man should have thus vindicated itself?

Some great spider has spun his web of wires across a stream flowing far, far below. That stream is an estuary compared with which our beloved Seine is but a mountain brook. As well compare a plank thrown across such a brook as contrast with this highway in the upper air anything we call a bridge in Paris.

My heart beats more quickly. My blood flows faster. I am full of pride—the pride reflected by this grand triumph of humanity over almost incredible difficulties. It is my turn, thanks to these American builders of the Brooklyn Bridge, to look down upon the loftiest flight of the sea gulls. Upon the narrow decks of the ships below ants are crawling. When I peer straight down the funnels of steamers I see the blaze of their furnaces. Everything, everything is foreshortened.

Most significant marvel of all, these things are not timorously looked down upon from the car of a balloon. Our point of sight is immovable and cars are rushing through mountain altitudes on a road that is absolutely rigid and which breeds no fear.

True, there is a breeze up here. But it does not swing the high-pitched hammock across which we pass like sure-footed insects. It plays through this web of wires and makes Æolian music as if out of a Titanic harp.

There is no other such bridge in the world. There is no such traversing an arm of the sea. There are no such sensations as those we feel who are at present the traveling companions of the birds of the air.

II.

The Brooklyn End of the Bridge.

In a few moments we glide down the further declivity of this aerial highway. Behind me undulate the roofs of the great New-York. Underneath me is the dark-green East River. Before me, wearing, as I hope, a conciliatory smile, is Brooklyn. I am conscious of her warm breath of salutation on my cheek. Slower and slower we pass into her welcoming embrace.

Our train rolls into a vast station hall, in which the noises are deafening, the vapors devoted to suffocation. Bells are ringing wildly, as if to portend some calamity. Engines are coughing in monstrous spasms that shake the great building. There is a roar of furnaces. Steam is shrieking through pipes. Boilers are breathing fiercely, like monsters that die in predeluvial forests.

Every variety of this choice tumult is multiplied by the echoes. Choked by the fumes of carbon, I stop my ears and, with my feet standing on a dirty platform that quivers like the floor of an iron foundry, I look about me.

I am sorry to perceive that what was, perceptibly, the original scheme of the structure in which I find myself has been invaded by cheap and shabby contrivances. The vast hall is robbed of most of its dignity by approaches to the levels, still higher, of the lines of the elevated railroads.

These, in such a place, look like the ignominious stairs that lead to a garret.

I am feverishly anxious to begin my work, so I do not delay very long to notice the edifice in which the bridge traveler arrives. I stop just long enough, however, to observe that the police are of the same corps, of the same variety, absolutely, as those who control the end of the bridge in New-York.

Manifestly, the same desperate conflict between the authorities and the passengers returning to Brooklyn which alarmed me at the New-York extremity is but a renewal of that which began in the morning at the Brooklyn end of the highway.

It is the same long-standing and incessant warfare, to be plain, but the battlefield is changed, like the isochronic swing of a pendulum, from one end of the bridge to the other.

Sad at heart to think of the fierce physical combats and the misusage which the workingwomen and the poor, slender clerks of Brooklyn must endure in going to and returning from their toil, and, wondering whether it may not be that this violence is a municipal system invented to prevent the laborers of Brooklyn from finding employment in New-York, I descend to the street, but not without danger, because of the incredible state of the stairs. These were once covered, it appears, with caoutchouc, but are now traps for sometimes arresting, sometimes precipitating, the descent of voyagers.

It is, indeed, with difficulty I save myself from being caught by my heel and flung to the street below.

What a shock awaits me there!

I have to stop and lean against an iron column and draw breath to recover.

Can it be possible? Am I in possession of my faculties? Has my passage through the air induced a species of delirium? Does the region I now behold wear the blight of an enchanter's curse?

Has some great genie, with a baleful sign, changed an American city of the first class, in this end of the nineteenth century, into a wilderness of ruins?

Again I breathe. Again I stare. Again I refuse to accept the impression forced upon me.

This, then, is the reception of a curious and hopeful friend by Brooklyn. This dreary, dismal, filthy void, solitary and desolate, is my welcome.

I forgive the grimy hand that took hold of me in New-York. For I at least imagined that I felt cordiality in its touch. But I am now actually face to face with her whom I wish to know and love—and her face is a face of uncleanness, and, instead of a hospitable smile, she wears the frown of a hag scowling in a cellarway.

I am here to salute an American civic sovereign.

I find myself shrinking from the repulsive glare of a battered beldame crouching in a scavenger's lot.

Allow me to describe what I saw—what I still see:

In front of the bridge exit, leering into the face of the new-comer, is a wide space of ground. This is so drenched and spattered with dirt that Nature, easily ashamed of her pollution, has tried to drape it with rank herbage. The further boundaries of this region are tottering houses of brick. Their forms and dimensions vary. Their decaying backs are turned upon me, as if either in unspeakable shame or in open insult. In most of these survivors of some period of crude architecture the window sashes are broken, the window panes shattered. Their walls are grimy and black as if they had been scorched by a fire.

In fact, the first idea is that you are looking upon the outer edge of a conflagration that years ago raged in the meaner part of a manufacturing town.

There is but one sign of life amid all this rampant desolation. It is a station for a fire engine—a building just as dirty, just as ruinous, just as sordid as its neighbors, but a building still occupied.

Such is the background.

In the middle distance is a devil's acre of rank, hideous weeds—weeds such as sentiment sees growing over the forgotten graves of the poor, over the dishonored and shameful pits into which the bodies of criminals are thrown.

But the weeds, it is true, are not everywhere. In one place sprawls an irregular accumulation of bricks that have been shed by houses that tumbled down.

It is the monument built by nature in one of her sardonic hours to those who originated this threshold for an Augean stable.

In another place is a huge and scattered accumulation of rotting lumber. There, loosely piled, are the timber bones, the seasoned anatomies, of old buildings. Storms have wept on them. The winds have wailed over them. Merciful nature, again moved to compassion, has foregone her cynicism and tried to hide them with her shroud of cryptogams.

But there are other and infinitely more revolting relics in this devil's acre.

In the very foreground we behold with horror the remains of some animal long dead—a dreadful parcel of bones and teeth and a shiny hide with a few remaining hairs, that if examined might disclose the nature of the brute that used to wear it. Close by it, dissolving into the very ground, is an article of clothing that seems to mock the animal remains beside it. There is an old shoe, its leather turned to pulp. There is a bar of rusty iron that formed part of some great piece of machinery sullenly rusting its heart out.

But this is by no means all. Over in a far corner are several wagonloads of a rich, black muck such as farmers use to fertilize their fields, and out of which leaks a noxious looking liquid, of which the odor is incomparable.

Discarded newspapers, rotting pasteboard boxes, abandoned umbrellas that have the air of huge dead vampires—all manner of things shed by mankind, like the exuviæ of reptiles.

There is a fence around this Golgotha. It is a fence of worm-eaten planks and its posts are battered barrels, upon which the ends of the planks merely rest.

Upon such a shameful, scandalous, abominable spectacle do those look down who inhabit the pigeon cotes, built of old boards, in which men attend to the old-fashioned signals of the bridge railway.

Such, in short, is the spectacle with which Brooklyn repels him who takes her at her word and visits her.

III.

The Main Street.

From contemplating this terrible picture the sanguine man turns away disgusted, but still hopeful.

After all, too much must not be expected of the outskirts of a municipality—especially of a municipality which, so an amiable citizen says, is entirely destitute of rulers, it being a bold experiment in anarchy as Americans understand it—this poor Brooklyn.

So one asks for the principal street and eagerly walks up it in pursuit of compensation.

In the name of order and government, what a street it is! Everywhere one sees that at some time it must have been a superb thoroughfare—a thoroughfare as full of movement and prosperity as the Appian Way. This afternoon there are few streets in Herculaneum that are equally sad and dull.

For some distance, on the left-hand side, the buildings have been eaten away, as if by a cancer that devours bricks and mortar instead of flesh and blood.

These are the ragged wounds of the *lupus* of "bridge-approach improvement," so it seems. The horrible festering sore in the face of Brooklyn that is turned to the visitor when he steps down from the bridge to be welcomed has become a long and equally horrible ulcer that has devoured its way deep into her being.

With the help of this catastrophe one sees for some distance all manner of ineffa-

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ble things and places revealed on the left-hand side of Brooklyn's principal street of business and promenade. In such a manner, precisely, are the internal and repulsive processes and operations of nature disclosed by the monstrous candor of those diseases which consume the concealing tissues.

There are some astonishing disclosures made in this way—back yards of incredible foulness right in the heart of the city in which are horses and cows chewing moldy hay—and perhaps pigs, for the odors are at least suggestive. In one of these places, thus publicly exposed as if in mockery, are old wagons, chicken houses, and other elementary things of the rural age of the city.

Another picture is very curious. A huge rusty iron boiler stands apart in a yard. This yard is publicly exposed, because all barriers that hid it from the once business street have been torn down. Near the boiler is a repulsive cow in the act of being milked. Two spavined horses look on sleepily. A man in dirty shirt sleeves sits on the back steps and smokes.

It is a glimpse of poor peasant life in the heart of Brooklyn-by-the-Bridge.

All this time, in this principal street on which this scene opens, electric cars are rushing madly up and down beneath the rusty elevated railroad, which, in a world of dilapidation, is a prodigy of dinginess.

In the twelve drinking-places which are clustered round the mouth of the bridge, as if to quench its insatiable thirst, one sees excellent business. Everybody is drinking or, like the policeman in a shabby, ill-fitting uniform who emerges from one of them wiping his mouth with the back of his hand, has just finished his dram.

The noise, the decay, the disorder are such that one does not feel surprised to see everywhere in the windows of what must have been great stores before the bridge invaded this neighborhood, the pathetic placard, "To Let."

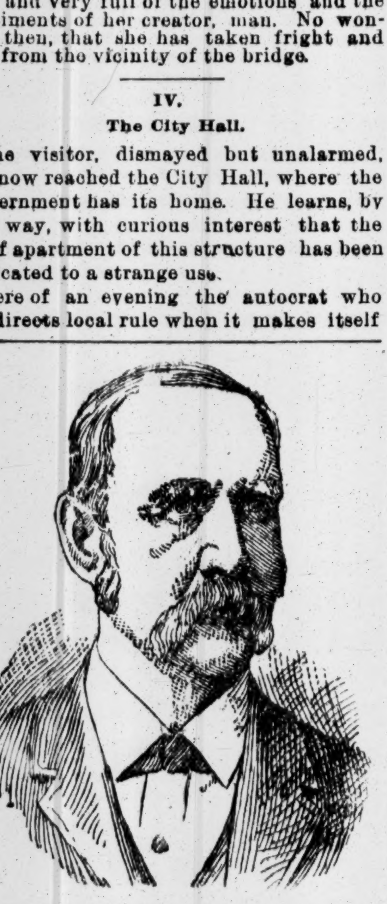
Commerce, after all, is a sensitive creature, and very full of the emotions and the sentiments of her creator, man. No wonder, then, that she has taken fright and fled from the vicinity of the bridge.

IV.

The City Hall.

The visitor, dismayed but unalarmed, has now reached the City Hall, where the Government has its home. He learns, by the way, with curious interest that the chief apartment of this structure has been dedicated to a strange use.

Here of an evening the autocrat who misdirects local rule when it makes itself audible (they call him the "boss" or "master") plays a game of dominos with his inferiors as if it were a sort of religious rite.



"Boss" Hugh McLaughlin.

The situation of this City Hall, by the way, is a convenient one. It is placed where several streets converge, and in front of it are a few pots of exotics, evidently contributed for spectacular purposes by a florist. Entering this small park, of which the soil is composed of granite slabs, I became aware of a strange spectacle.

In front of me is the bronze figure of a man, whose back is turned to everything but the steps of the City Hall. It is a crude, coarse figure, as I regard it, under compulsion, from the rear. It is squat and unpleasant to look at. Wearing, as the figure does, a loose cape of bronze, it has the air of a petrified reptile of the age of reptile giants, balancing itself on its tail in an attempt to fly. The cape on each side provides the wings about to be used by this droll and displeasing creature.

Anxious to find out whether it be the image of a monster or of a human being, I go in front of the thing and look up.

It is the face, presumptively, of a man who was, in the original, a good, kind, and generous man. It is a broad sagacious face, and it conciliates me.

But what has this man done that his monument should turn its back to the populace? Why condemn him to face perpetually, so far as his effigy is concerned, the bleak steps of the City Hall, in which nothing is done but domino playing by the "boss"?

There are men going up the steps. There are men coming down the steps. In the shadow of the portico stand other men. Most of them are singularly coarse. Some are inexpressibly dilapidated, having the air of those who hang around our Palace of Justice, either as witnesses, or gossips, or friends of criminals. Others, on the contrary, are abominably gorgeous. Their diamonds are obtrusive. Their mustaches are thick and bristling. Their clothes are of extravagant fashion. Their voices are coarse, and their profanity loud and unmeaning as the profanity of sailors roughened and made brutal by much seagoing.

It is a literal parliament in the open air. Everybody is talking, several are swearing, none apparently is listening. This crowd is constantly reinforced by men of like character, who approach from the neighboring sidewalks.

For the square of which this City Hall is the centre is as full of men smoking, spitting, cursing, disputing, cringing, and acquiescing as if it were a horse market.

Upon this conclave of the shabby and the tawdry, the swaggering and the hopeless, the abject and the insolent the bronze figure looks with reproachful eyes. An earnest expression remains forever on his weather-beaten face.

I am told that most of the persons upon whom his gaze is forced are of evil habits and infamous reputation. I am told that he is the effigy of a great Christian preacher.

It is possible, then, that this apostle in bronze has turned away upon his pedestal from the busy city and chosen to make this City Hall Park a new Areopagus in which to official sinners he preaches silently and without ceasing the evangel of their unknown god.

V.

The Approach to Prospect Park.

And now I enter an electric car and seek the great glory of Brooklyn—her Prospect Park. In a second or two I am in a region of great and sumptuous stores. Everything is neat, orderly, beautiful. It is an oasis in a wilderness of dirt. Superb buildings adorn the street. The sidewalks are miracles of cleanliness.

It is as if a section of Paris had been dropped into the Bazaar of Tripoli.

I find, however, that the merchants of this superb little oasis are obliged, in their despair, to keep this part of the street clean at their own expense.

Alas! I am not permitted long to enjoy this splendid change. For we turn, and I pass at great speed up one of the dirtiest and unseemliest streets possible to conceive. It has, apparently, been snowing débris all night in this street. The ubiquitous tin canister of the tomato packer, the pasteboard box of the shoe shop, the tinfoil which used to contain chewing tobacco must have fallen heavily from the clouds since this street was cleaned yesterday.

There is but one direction in which attempts are being made to repair the unsightly consequences of this strange storm. These are the gutters out of which Italian children are avariciously picking up the stumps of cigars.

Otherwise, the downfall of refuse is tolerated with all that phlegmatic stoicism for which Americans are famous.

To the visitor, prepared as he is for surprises, there is none more marked than the sight of the undignified and ignoble buildings on each side of the garbage-strewn street up which he is carried violently and without concern for life or limb to Prospect Park. Small wooden houses fifty or sixty years old and meanly painted; low two-story brick shops; sidewalks with cheap stands put out upon them; lampposts that lean; telegraph posts that threaten to fall; vacant spaces with garish billboards crying in despair "To Let"; discarded pieces of metal, of wood, of wearing apparel—all these things are the decorations of the street that leads to Prospect Park.

VI.

Prospect Park.

But there is nothing in all this so violent as the shock that awaits its visitor in the park itself. In front of its principal entrance is a circle paved with cobblestones. Between these grass and weeds grow as if they had been prodigally sowed among them by the hand of man. In the centre of this circle is a fountain made after the pattern of an umbrella. The stick of this umbrella has been lost. It rests in a basin of water, olive green in color. Over the iron surface of the umbrella flows a weak, dribbling cascade.

It is as if a feeble rainstorm were falling upon the umbrella and filling the basin.

Before this fountain is another heroic figure. This time it is Abraham Lincoln, the emancipator of the negroes. To him the official sculptor of Brooklyn has been almost as unkind as to the bronze preacher in the park of the City Hall, for Abraham Lincoln is portrayed in the act of disputing a hotel bill which he holds in his hand with a waiter who is invisible.

But the chief monstrosity of this climax of spectacular outrage is the white marble arch on the plinth of which is chiseled an inscription dedicating it to the defenders of the Union.

This arch is of a nameless order of architecture, and looks like the entrance gate of a Viennese Lustgarten.

To compare it with any European, or even Asiatic, arch would be ridiculous. It is dumpy, ill proportioned, and executed with incredible cheapness.

What takes the place of a bas-relief upon its surface is mere vulgar intaglio work such as one sees on the five-franc carved ring of a bourgeoise widow.

There are two angels carved upon the park front of the arch, which, besides being of hideous design, have been so poorly and thinly executed, that they look like white veneers carelessly glued on.

As if to emphasize the unspeakable vulgarity of this Lustgarten portico, a thin line of electric bulbs is under its plinth.

If these were contained in glasses of different colors, the resemblance to the entrance of a place in which beer is drank and dancing goes on would be perfect.

It is by such decorations, ill-adapted even to a brewer's picnic ground, that Brooklyn apparently commemorates her heroic dead.

As for Prospect Park, thus insulted, in spite of the ruined wooden paling that incloses it, in spite of its walks of cracked and pitted asphalt, in spite of its neglected trees and cruelly mistreated shrubs, in spite of the placards jutting out of the foliage in which all sorts of things are advertised, in spite of the effigies of Brooklyn celebrities appalling enough to frighten horses and make them run away—it is indeed an Elysian Field, a sublime and tranquil paradise.

It would seem, after all, that there are some natural beauties that not even a Brooklyn official can deform or disfigure.

Among these is Prospect Park.

Close by Prospect Park is another playground, better fenced, on which a very handsome and imposing tower rises.

This is a monument of rare taste and excellent execution. There are few finer edifices to be seen anywhere, situated as it is is in a characteristic wilderness of débris, whence with scorn it proudly lifts its pinnacled head to the skies.

One cannot easily discover the origin or the meaning of this fine shaft. Some profess that it is a water tower. Others regard it as a memorial to the present Government, modestly erected without proclamation.

But, unless I am mistaken, a huge signboard gives the most plausible explanation of this ornate giant. *It beautifies and stands in "Vanderbeer's Park," a resort in which drinking and dancing are really carried on.

It is a monstrous condition of the civic life of Brooklyn that, on the one hand, its grand Prospect Park is insulted by such a base "decoration" as its monumental arch; on the other, a private beer garden is beautified by such a gracious and stately tower.

It would appear, however, that in Brooklyn there no longer survives any such emotion as surprise.

VII.

L'Envoi.

On my return to the bridge, full of sympathy with a community to which the bequests of nature have been so generous and whose inheritance has been so squandered by its guardians, I entered a small, comfortable cabaret, which, it was easy to see, was conducted by an estimable compatriot.

As he and I sat at his window watching the gallant men, the beautiful and well-dressed women, the pretty children, on whom this experiment in anarchy has brought such suffering, we talked.

I spoke of the delicate taste, the refined homes, blossoming desperately in what official malfeasance has made a wilderness. I complained that people so civilized and fastidious should be bound like captives in a net in the reticulations of misrule.

I protested vehemently that sooner or later these kind, patient, well-bred, home-loving people must surely rise in insurrection.

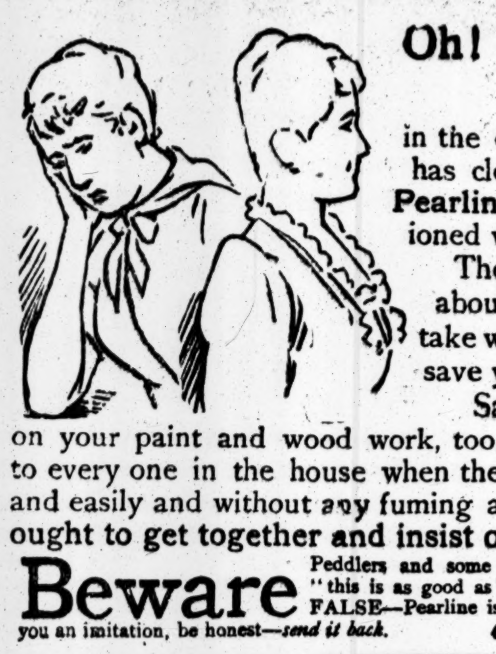
He shrugged his shoulders and he said:

"Ah, my friend, this is a very gentle and patient nation. It is eager to resist alien tyranny, but it will stand innumerable atrocities at the hands of its own. There are no lovelier women, no braver men, no homes more beautiful or more sacred, than those which this régime of brutality and incompetence oppresses. But, I fear, this is too patient and too overcivilized a race to shake it off."

"By my faith!" I cried, "the end of one month of this in Paris would see the lampposts so rich in municipal authorities hanging to them that it would look like an orchard in the season of apples!"

"The American passenger," said my friend, "does not hang the crew of the ship when they mutiny and try to rob him. He simply organizes, and they, at an appointed hour, walk the plank. It is cheaper than a massacre—and it satisfies the sharks." RAYMOND DE L'ÉPÉE.

*M. de l'Epée has evidently been deceived by the Vanderveer Park sign. The grounds in which it has been placed, without authority, belong to the city, and the shaft is the tower of one of Brooklyn's reservoirs.



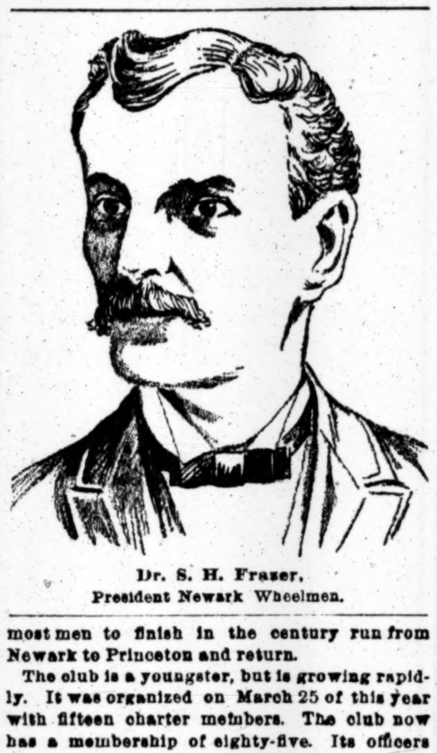
Oh! What a difference in the evening—when a woman has cleaned house all day with **Pearline**, instead of the old-fashioned way. It's so much easier There isn't a thing anywhere about the house (that you'd take water to) but **Pearline** can save you time and work on it. Saves that wearing rubbing on your paint and wood work, too. And what a difference to every one in the house when the cleaning is done quickly and easily and without any fuming and fretting! **You men ought to get together and insist on Pearline.**

Beware Peddlers and some unscrupulous grocers will tell you, "this is as good as" or "the same as Pearline." IT'S FALSE—Pearline is never peddled; if your grocer sends you an imitation, be honest—*send it back.* 443 JAMES PYLE, New York.

A FLOURISHING CYCLE CLUB.

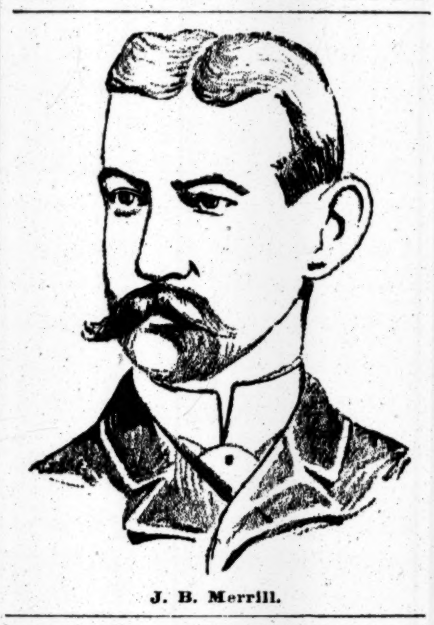
The Newark Wheelmen Growing Rapidly in Numbers and Popularity.

One of the most prosperous bicycle clubs in Newark is the Newark Wheelmen. Its members distinguished themselves by winning a seven-hundred-dollar piano on July 15 for having the most men to finish in the century run from Newark to Princeton and return.



Dr. S. H. Fraser, President Newark Wheelmen.

The club is a youngster, but is growing rapidly. It was organized on March 25 of this year with fifteen charter members. The club now has a membership of eighty-five. Its officers are: President—Dr. S. H. Frazer; Vice President—J. B. Merrill; Secretary—H. L. Lang; Treasurer—F. H. Cook. Dr. Frazer is a well-known New-Jersey cyclist, who has done a great deal for the State division of the League of American Wheelmen, as well as in securing good roads in the State.



J. B. Merrill.

Members are enthusiastic in their efforts to build up a large and influential wheeling club. No one is accepted as a member who is not of good moral character. Among its members are some good racing men, and in the various club meets in the State it is becoming well known.

KEARSARGE AT THE NAVY YARD.

Will Be Made Ready for a Cruise Among the West Indies.

The historic corvette Kearsarge reached this port yesterday from Southport, N. C. The Kearsarge proceeded direct to the Brooklyn Navy Yard, where she will be put in readiness for a Winter's cruise among the West Indies. She is commanded by Commander A. S. Crowninshield.

The Kearsarge brought with her the officers and men of the United States monitor Nantucket who recently passed through the severe blow off the Virginia coast in that vessel. The majority of the Nantucket's make-up crew came from the receiving ship Vermont and the transport vessel Fern. The men of the Kearsarge report that the old corvette behaved handsomely in the blow. She hove to under maintrysail, and with her engines slowly turning over managed to head up to the big waves without taking a sea aboard. She rolled heavily at times during the hurricane, much more so than did the Nantucket, but for all that she proved herself a drier vessel than the monitor.

The Nantucket was left by the Kearsarge at Southport, N. C. She has been turned over to the North Carolina Naval Reserves. The headquarters of the North Carolina Naval Reserves is at Wilmington. The Nantucket will be kept, it is said, at Southport. After turning over the Nantucket the Kearsarge took on board a detail of the North Carolina Naval Reserves for a tour of instruction at sea.

The stay of the Kearsarge at the Brooklyn Navy Yard will be limited to the time required to place her in readiness for the coming Winter's work. A Board of Survey will inspect the vessel to-day and report upon the necessity for the work demanded by the ship's officers. It is thought probable that the Kearsarge will be ready for cruising in six weeks.

The Kearsarge is spoken of in naval circles as likely to be sent early to the east coast of Central America to protect American interests in Nicaragua. It is said to be known that she would be at once sent to Nicaragua were she at present prepared for extended cruising.

The United States dynamite cruiser Vesuvius also reached New-York yesterday. She came from New-London, where she had been for the trials of the new gunboat Castine. She is anchored in the North River.

Concert by the English Military Band.

A thousand persons went to Madison Square Garden last night to hear a military band concert by the veterans of the British Army, who have been holding a military tournament there during the week. The programme was varied and interesting. Miss Theresa Vaughn sang two songs, both of which were encored. Corp. R. P. Moore of the First Royal Dragoons, a soldier over 6 feet in height, sang two army songs. A gentleman in uniform, modestly alluded to on the programme as Mr. Campbell, played "Lucy Long" on the bassoon, and great was the applause when he repeated the simple melody with variations. One of the soldiers performed on the xylophone. The band played selections from "The Mikado" and other operas by Gilbert and Sullivan, concluding the concert with "Comrades" and "Hail Columbia." Many of the audience visited the stables in the basement of the Garden and inspected the guns and accoutrements of the soldiers.

For Headache and Nervousness Use Horsford's Acid Phosphate.

Dr. J. S. Whitaker, Millville, N. J., says: "It has been thoroughly tested, and especially in certain forms of dyspepsia, headache, nervous affections, and restoring the waste to the nervous and muscular system especially caused by overwork."

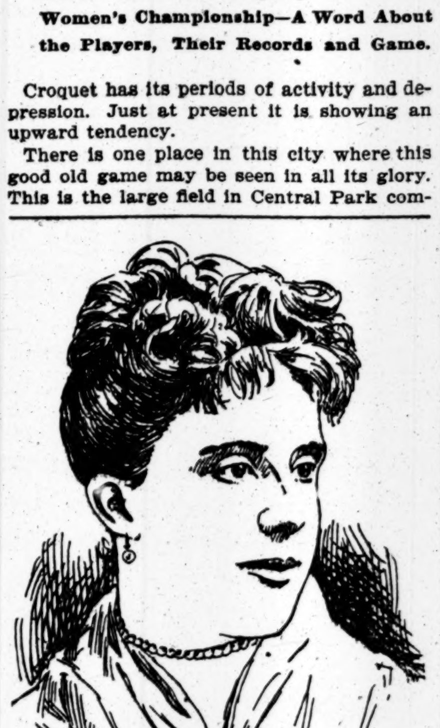
EXPERT AT TIGHT CROQUET

COMING TOURNAMENT OF NEW-YORK AND BROOKLYN PLAYERS.

A Game That Has Been Growing Rapidly in Favor and Is Played in Central and Prospect Parks—Mrs. Dake's Remarkable Play in a Central Park Match—She Can Properly Claim the Women's Championship—A Word About the Players, Their Records and Game.

Croquet has its periods of activity and depression. Just at present it is showing an upward tendency.

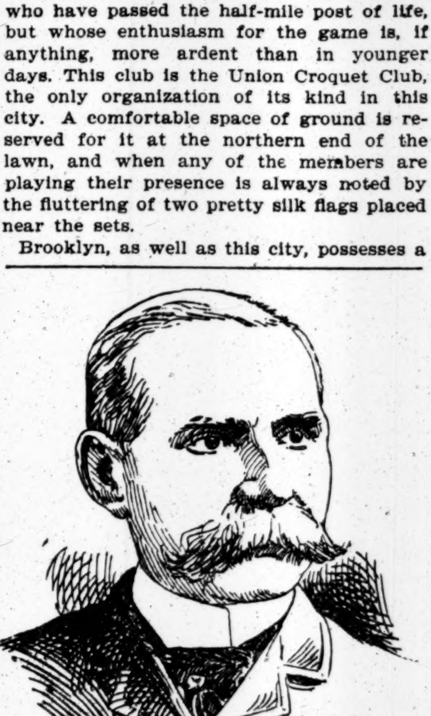
There is one place in this city where this good old game may be seen in all its glory. This is the large field in Central Park commonly called the lower field, not far from the Broadway entrance at Fifty-ninth Street. Here, almost every pleasant afternoon, the large, magnificent lawn may be seen portioned off into scores of little croquet lawns, while the merry laughter and exultant shouts of the hundreds of players attest to the excitement and interest of the game.



Mrs. D. C. Dake.

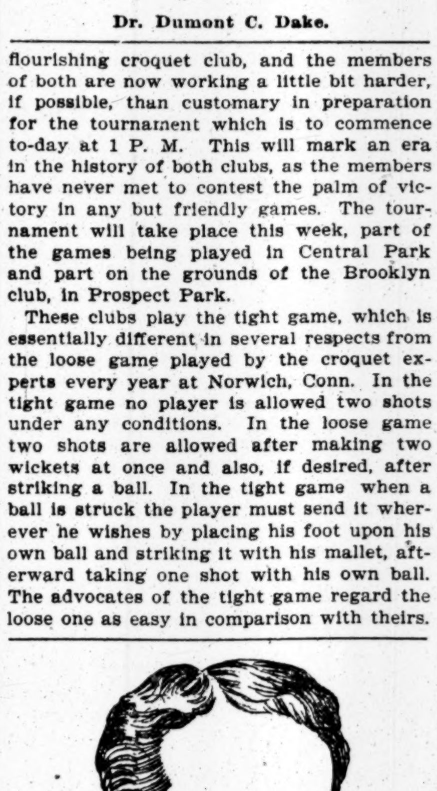
But children and young people are by no means the only ones who can enter heart and soul into the enjoyment of croquet. This same lawn is the headquarters of a croquet club, and a very prominent one, too, which includes among its members several who have passed the half-mile post of life, but whose enthusiasm for the game is, if anything, more ardent than in younger days. This club is the Union Croquet Club, the only organization of its kind in this city. A comfortable space of ground is reserved for it at the northern end of the lawn, and when any of the members are playing their presence is always noted by the fluttering of two pretty silk flags placed near the sets.

Brooklyn, as well as this city, possesses a flourishing croquet club, and the members of both are now working a little bit harder, if possible, than customary in preparation for the tournament which is to commence to-day at 1 P. M. This will mark an era in the history of both clubs, as the members have never met to contest the palm of victory in any but friendly games. The tournament will take place this week, part of the games being played in Central Park and part on the grounds of the Brooklyn club, in Prospect Park.



Dr. Dumont C. Dake.

These clubs play the tight game, which is essentially different in several respects from the loose game played by the croquet experts every year at Norwich, Conn. In the tight game no player is allowed two shots under any conditions. In the loose game two shots are allowed after making two wickets at once and also, if desired, after striking a ball. In the tight game when a ball is struck the player must send it wherever he wishes by placing his foot upon his own ball and striking it with his mallet, afterward taking one shot with his own ball. The advocates of the tight game regard the loose one as easy in comparison with theirs.



Dr. E. Otis Houghton.

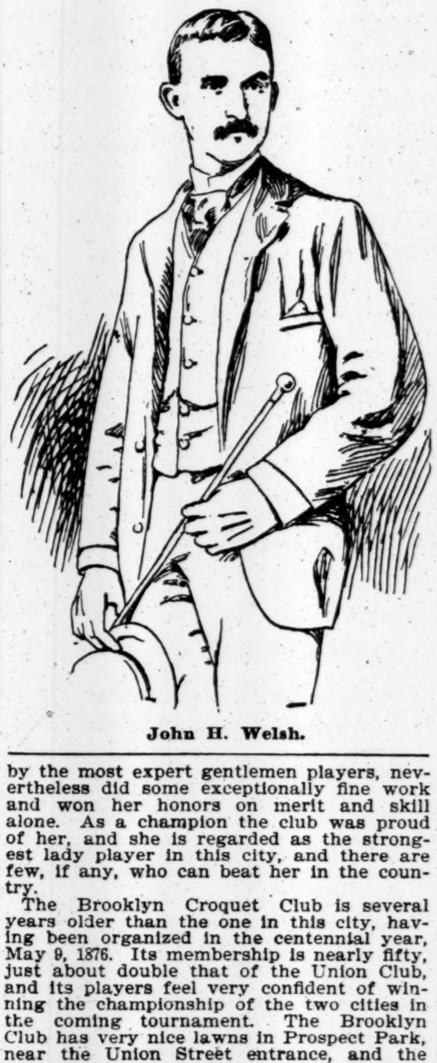
The four balls are set in the corners of the court, near the wing wickets, black and blue being partners and white and red. Black, playing first, shoots down to get as near his partner's ball (blue) as possible, and white does the same with red. The idea of this is to carry both balls through the game as near together as possible. The balls then are shot up in position for the first wicket below the head stake, and the game goes on as usual. Cases have happened when one side has prevented the other from even making the first wicket. The dimensions of the lawn are 84 by 42 feet.

The Union Croquet Club was organized in 1889 by six ardent admirers of the game, who recognized the fact that the best means to keep up the interest among individual players, as well as to advance the game from a scientific standpoint, was to form a club, have stated times and places for practice, and at least once a year to hold a tournament. The original members were John H. Welsh, George W. Reynolds, O. W. Fullam, Dr. D. F. Buck, George H. Dickson, and Frank M. Howe.

The club was a success from the start. Other players, hearing of it, became anxious to join, and its membership is now somewhat over twenty-five, including two ladies. A tournament was held the first year, since which time one and sometimes two have been held annually. They have all been played on the Central Park lawn. In the first one Welsh and Dickson tied for first place, and in the play-off Mr. Welsh won, thus securing the championship for the first year. Dickson took second and Fullam third. The second tournament, in 1890, had a larger number of contestants, among whom were William M. Haight, one of the most expert players the club has seen. This tournament was a handicap affair, and Haight, although a scratch man, won every game—twenty-six—and the championship for that year. Francis Stark came in second and J. O. Fowler third, both of whom were given several points, and Welsh (scratch) fourth.

In 1891 L. W. Fullam took first prize, Welsh second, Dr. J. A. Smith third, and Haight fourth, Welsh and Haight, as usual, being scratch players. George Lawder won the 1892 Spring tournament, and in the Fall tournament the club was treated to a genuine surprise when the only lady member at that time, Mrs. D. C. Dake, defeated all her competitors and captured first place and the silver-plated mallet awarded to the victor.

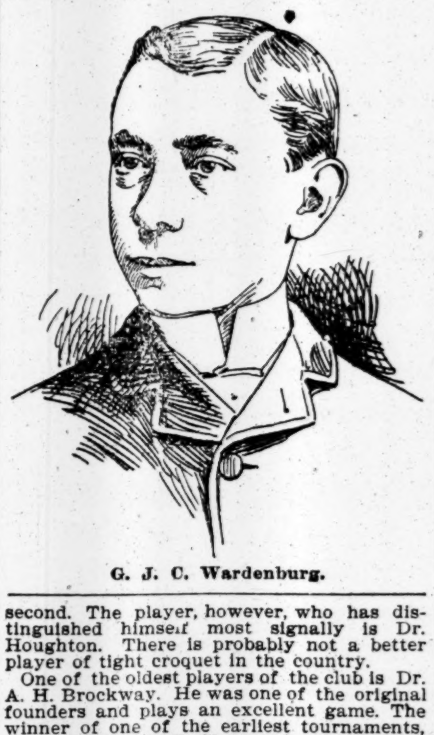
As usual, it was a handicap tournament, and Mrs. Dake, although given a few points by the most expert gentlemen players, nevertheless did some exceptionally fine work and won her honors on merit and skill alone. As a champion the club was proud of her, and she is regarded as the strongest lady player in this city, and there are few, if any, who can beat her in the country.



John H. Welsh.

The Brooklyn Croquet Club is several years older than the one in this city, having been organized in the centennial year, May 9, 1876. Its membership is nearly fifty, just about double that of the Union Club, and its players feel very confident of winning the championship of the two cities in the coming tournament. The Brooklyn Club has very nice lawns in Prospect Park, near the Union Street entrance, and the members are permitted to play there throughout the entire Winter if they choose. Several of them do. "More than once," remarked one of the Brooklynites, "have I seen some of our most devoted followers of the game march out on the snow-covered lawn, armed with good, stiff brooms, and industriously sweep away enough of the snow to lay out a croquet set on the frozen ground." Some of the best players of the club are men whose hair is liberally tinged with gray, but no tennis player could be more active at his sport than are these croquet players when they become deeply interested in a closely-contested game.

A tournament is held in the Spring of every year, and the members are now talking of getting up a Fall tournament. The present champion is Mr. G. J. C. Wardenburg, a young man, but a player whom it would take one of the most expert to beat. The players of the club are divided into divisions, according to their ability, and the four great invincibles of the first division are G. J. C. Wardenburg, Charles S. Whiting, Dr. E. O. Houghton, and Arthur Kipp. The champion of the second division is J. V. S. Childs, and George O. Kipp is second. The player, however, who has distinguished himself most signally is Dr. Houghton. There is probably not a better player of tight croquet in the country.



G. J. C. Wardenburg.

One of the oldest players of the club is Dr. A. H. Brockway. He was one of the original founders and plays an excellent game. The winner of one of the earliest tournaments, in 1882, is Mr. S. T. Sherwood. He has five prizes as the result of eight tournaments, and is one of the most regular players of the club. John L. Bickford is another ex-champion.

Dr. C. N. Hoagland was the first President of the club and held the office several years. He did a great deal for the club in its early years, and, when in practice, was a hard man to beat. The present chief executive is Mr. T. T. Ovington, and this is his third Presidential term. He is a first-class player in every respect. George O. Kipp is Vice President and Albert Cockshaw Secretary and Treasurer. The other members of the club not previously mentioned are: Alfred H. Porter, John French, Gilbert H. White, S. S. Moore, James Cook, Thomas Gillette, Thomas L. Vickers, Dr. S. C. Crofoot, J. R. Wells, H. G. Reeves, W. F. Merrill, W. W. Sargent, G. DeF. McKrell, O. L. Gardner, M. J. Goodenough, T. S. Tice, W. Johnson, Nelson McGee, S. B. Leverich, A. G. Kipp, U. Pierce, P. C. Wilbur, W. R. Wilbur, E. Beckwith, J. D. Hewitt, C. J. Baasel, G. W. Donohue, G. Wardenburg, G. B. Murphy, B. P. Sherman, J. F. Mumm, J. E. Lister, J. Roberts, L. R. Strouse, J. Robinson, C. W. Finch.

A feature which adds additional interest to the coming tournament is the fact that this will be the first time, so far as known, that a tight croquet tournament has ever been played between different clubs.

On the grounds at Central Park will be played to-day at 1 P. M. the singles, Mr. J. H. Welsh of the Union Club and Mr. G. J. C. Wardenburg of the Brooklyn Club contesting. On Thursday at 1 P. M. the doubles will be played on the grounds of the Brooklyn Club, in Prospect Park, Messrs. D. C. Dake and O. W. Fullam of the Union Club being pitted against Messrs. C. S. Whiting and Albert Cockshaw.

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NEW YORK TRIBUNE, December 18th, 1892.

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YALE'S FOOTBALL PROSPECTS

SOME DISAPPOINTMENTS REGARDING NEW MEN.

Three Andover Athletes Have Been Decoyed to Brown University that Capt. Hinkey Had Counted On—Clarence De Witt Unable to Play for Some Time—The Undergraduate Question Still Causing Discussion—Football Players Want the Obnoxious Clause Revoked—What Mr. Camp Says.

NEW-HAVEN, Sept. 17.—New-Haven people are on the qui vive for the return of the favorites. Next Thursday they are due—the struggling candidates for the Yale football eleven. With the preliminary work at Travers Island disposed of, the local public look forward to a brilliant athletic season in which "the queen of college sports," as Yale men call football, will predominate.

With the players themselves all is yet chaotic. The practice at Travers Island has been of the most rudimentary nature, and no idea whatever of the style of play Yale will adopt can be formed till the team has lined up on the Yale field, which will not be till another week.

A couple of accidents have marred the practice thus far. Lilley, for two years a substitute on the team, trained three days with the other candidates, but was forced to give up playing temporarily owing to an injury to his hand. He returned to New-Haven, where he will await the rest of the candidates. The inability of Clarence De Witt, substitute half back last year, and a leading candidate this season for the vacant positions left by the graduation of the Bliss brothers, to return to college this Fall struck Capt. Hinkey like a thunderbolt when he heard the tidings. He had banked heavily on De Witt's assistance this Fall, and his loss is one to which he cannot reconcile himself.

The decision of the three Andover athletes, Donovan, Millard, and Murphy, to go to Brown instead of Yale was, however, the most terrific blow to Yale's athletic interests dealt for many a day. The young men in question had taken their preliminary examination for Yale, and had made all their studies in Andover the past year tend toward their final entrance to Yale this Fall. Yale men as a whole are very tender on the subject. They call it desertion pure and simple. The feeling about the matter is so intense here that Yale may refuse to meet Brown in baseball next year, as Amherst and other smaller colleges have done because of Brown's same tactics in time past.

With the beginning of a new year the policy of the Intercollegiate Football Association requires to be outlined anew, especially so this season after the stormy sessions incident to the adoption of the notorious undergraduate rule last January. The rule still stands. The official guide of the association was published last week, and bore, incorporated in its body, the much debated clause limiting teams of the association to undergraduate members. Yet the action of the various teams of the association seems to be in direct opposition to the rule. At Princeton ex-Capt. King and one or two other graduate players are back; at Wesleyan Cutts, Newton, and the veteran Hall are practicing daily with the candidates; at the University of Pennsylvania it is stated here that Schoff and Theyer are still intending to play this Fall. Yale alone is training a list of undergraduate candidates.

The inference is easy. Not a single member of the association wants to continue playing under the provisions of the rule, and all are aware that the obnoxious clause will be revoked before the playing season commences. In fact, it is certain that a meeting of the association will be held the first Saturday in October, the first week after Yale and the University of Pennsylvania open, and then and there, it is the general feeling, the death blow to the rule will be struck.

Another source of dispute is now at rest. There will be no change in the historic custom of having the annual Yale-Princeton game take place in New-York on Thanksgiving Day. The victory of the University of Pennsylvania over Princeton last year led the adherents of the Philadelphia team to demand that Yale meet their eleven Thanksgiving Day instead of Princeton this year, but Yale flatly declined. When the schedule of games appears it will be found that the season's play culminates, as usual, with the Yale-Princeton Thanksgiving Day match.

The difficulties of reaching the evil of professionalism and direct financial inducements offered to players in preparatory schools to come to college were discussed by Walter Camp, the famous Yale coach and Chairman of the Intercollegiate Athletic Advisory Committee, who said to a Times representative to-day:

"I regard this as one of the most difficult matters to regulate in athletics. The one-year residence rule is, it seems to me, about the best panacea for it. There is an apparent injustice in keeping a player off a team for a year of his college course, but the scheme would do away with the system of buying up players from preparatory schools. No Captain would care to pay for a man whom he could not use for a year, and who might be altogether useless within that time. A greater stimulus would be given to freshman athletics under this system, and while certain men would stay at home instead of going to college, those who did go would be there to study and indulge in athletics incidentally instead of being there for the sake of athletics with incidental attention to study.

"Again, a great many young men come to college too young to play football or row on the crew. It is a terrible strain on a person as young as many a member of some teams have been to stand the strain of a championship contest. With the average age raised a year by prohibiting freshmen from playing on university teams, this pernicious feature of athletics would be eliminated. All in all, I think the standard would be raised by the adoption of the above rule."

Mr. Camp stated explicitly that in speaking thus he had no especial college in mind, but spoke from his observation in general. This suggestion is one of the most radical ever proposed for the purification of athletics. What its reception will be is, of course, wholly conjectural, and must depend wholly on the view taken by the various colleges on the evil in question.

League Baseball Games.

AT CHICAGO.

Chicago	1	3	1	0	0	0	0	4	2	—11
Brooklyn	0	0	0	0	0	1	0	0	1	— 2

Base hits—Chicago, 13; Brooklyn, 4. Errors—Chicago, 1; Brooklyn, 5. Batteries—Stein, Sharrott and Kinslow; McGill and Kittredge. Umpire—Mr. Gaffney.

AT ST. LOUIS—FIRST GAME.

St. Louis	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	—0
Washington	0	0	0	0	3	0	0	0	2	—5

Base hits—St. Louis, 3; Washington, 9. Errors—St. Louis, 4; Washington, 1. Batteries—Clarkson and Twineham; Maul and O'Rourke. Umpire—Mr. Hornung.

SECOND GAME.

St. Louis	1	0	0	0	1	1	0	0	2	—5
Washington	0	0	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	—1

Base hits—St. Louis, 7; Washington, 4. Errors—St. Louis, 1; Washington, 6. Batteries—Gleason and Twineham; Clarkson and McGuire. Umpire—Mr. Hornung.

AT CINCINNATI.

Baltimore	1	0	0	0	0	0	0	5	1	—7
Cincinnati	4	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	1	—5

Base hits—Baltimore, 12; Cincinnati, 7. Errors—Baltimore, 2; Cincinnati, 4. Batteries—McMahon and Robinson; Dwyer and Murphy. Umpire—Mr. Keenan.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The following yachts passed here to-day: Bound East—Steam yachts Marion, Mr. N. C. Locke; Nautilus, Mr. Julius Johnson, and Olive, McLoughlin Brothers; sloop yacht Vision, Mr. Mark Hartley. Passed West—Steam yachts Half Moon, Mr. Frank T. Holder; Cora, Mr. John A. Morris; Viking, Mr. H. A. Hutchins; Stella, Mr. James Breslin; Javelin, Mr. Charles B. Flint; Viola, John P. Kennedy estate; Clara, Mr. Charles Kellogg, and Neaira, Mr. C. A. Gould; schooner yacht Lasca, Mr. John E. Brooks, and Emerald, Mr. J. Rogers Maxwell; sloop yacht Culprit Fay, Mr. E. H. Ferguson.

Left Here for the Eastward—Schooner yachts Comanche, Mr. S. A. Mackswell, and Montauk, Mr. Lewis Cass Ledyard.

Came to Anchor Here from Eastward—Cutter yacht Pelican, Mr. Charles M. Connolly.

Steam yacht Feiseen, Mr. W. B. Coggswell, arrived here this morning from Tebo's yard, South Brooklyn, in tow and was hauled out on A. B. Wood & Son's ways to-day for the Winter. Repairs will not be made on the yacht at present.

Courtney Coaches Harvard Rowers.

BOSTON, Sept. 17.—Charles E. Courtney, the professional oarsman who for a number of years has had charge of the Cornell University crews, is in Boston, and for the next ten days or two weeks will spend his time teaching some of the Harvard crew candidates what he knows about watermanship. The report that Courtney has finally given up coaching the Cornell crew, and has been engaged permanently to take charge of Harvard rowing, is scarcely true. Saturday noon the members of the Harvard Graduate Committee on Rowing, H. W. Keyes, '87; C. F. Adams, 2d, '88; T. N. Perkins, '91, and L. Davis, '94, Captain of next year's university crew, by appointment met Courtney and lunched with him. At that meeting the arrangements, already given, were made. Beyond this no contract has been entered into. What will be done in the future is entirely a matter of conjecture.

Lenox Club Finals.

The Lenox Club tennis tournament was concluded Saturday afternoon on the club courts, One Hundred and Twenty-third Street and St. Nicholas Avenue. The mixed doubles was the last event to be finished, first place going to Miss Wyeth and G. L. Wyeth. Their opponents for final honors were Miss Osborne and L. Osborne, whom they defeated two sets to one, 6–3, 1–6, 6–3.

The summaries follow:

Mixed Doubles.—*Semi-Final Round*—Miss Wyeth and G. Lorraine Wyeth defeated Miss F. Osborne and J. D. Wyeth, (half fifteen,) 6–4, 6–2. *Final Round*—Miss Wyeth and G. L. Wyeth defeated Miss Osborne and L. Osborne, 6–3, 1–6, 6–3.

Mrs. Alexander Won the Brush.

SARATOGA SPRINGS, Sept. 17.—The most important meet of the season of the Ballston Hunt Club was held here Saturday. A coaching party drove up from New-York as guests of Robert L. Stevens to participate. His passengers included Mr. and Mrs. "Jack" Stewart, Jr., of the Meadow Brook Hunt, Mrs. "Archie" Alexander, Mrs. William Alexander, and Gordon Paddock.

The hunt was under the management of Messrs. Sydney J. Smith and Edward Smith, Master of Hounds. Others at the meet were Mrs. Samuel Colgate, Miss Helen Potter, Scott Cameron, James G. Woodward, and Alfred Kessler of New-York; Miss May Fuller and John A. Manning, Jr., of Troy, George Stuart Smith of Boston, and Ralph Thompson, the Yale coxswain.

To Mrs. "Archie" Alexander was awarded the brush. The run was over a very stiff country, from Crum's Corners to Round Lake. A large concourse followed as well as possible in carriages. Mr. Stevens's coaching party will remain this week for the closing hunts of the club, and will drive to New-York via Troy.

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They do not shock the system, but regulate, cleanse and tone up, the liver, stomach, and bowels, in *nature's own way.*

They're put up in sealed glass vials, easily carried in the vest-pocket.

In Bilious Disorders, Sick Headache, Constipation, Indigestion, Dizziness, or for breaking up sudden attacks of Colds, Fevers, and Inflammation, "Pleasant Pellets" are prompt and effective in action.

Peculiar in the way they're sold, too, for they're *guaranteed* to give satisfaction, or your money is returned.

A certain and lasting cure, for the worst Catarrh in the Head, is guaranteed by the makers of Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy.

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CORBETT'S TRAINING QUARTERS.

The Champion Doing Light Work for His Match with Mitchell.

ASBURY PARK, Sept. 17.—This world-famed resort for Prohibitionists and morally-inclined health seekers has suddenly developed into a full-fledged sporting centre. Three noted pugilists have selected the town for their training quarters, and are hard at work preparing themselves for coming fights. The trio includes Champion James J. Corbett, "Jack" Dempsey, who is soon to have a "go" at "Dick" Burge, and "Solly" Smith, the featherweight Californian, who is to meet George Dixon on Sept. 25.

Corbett and Dempsey are training at The Farm, a romantic spot on Deal Lake, and Smith has taken up quarters within a stone's throw of the champion. The Farm adjoins Wanamassa, the Summer camp of the New-Jersey Young Men's Christian Association. The champion's temporary home covers seven acres, thickly covered with pine trees.

The cottage in which Corbett lives is close to the lake. From the piazzas of his cozy retreat a view of the ocean, a half mile distant, can be obtained. About 100 feet west of the cottage is a low two-story building, which has been fitted up as a gymnasium. In the rear of the house is a large handball court. Near the cottage is a croquet ground, tennis court, and shooting range. The lake affords ample resources for boating and still-water bathing, while a few minutes' spin in a shell brings one to the surf bathing on the beach. The grounds of the Asbury Park Athletic Association are near by, and the bicycle track will be used for sprinting when the champion gets down to hard work. Corbett is pleased with his new quarters, and is seriously thinking of purchasing The Farm for a permanent home.

"I am more than satisfied with the way things are starting off," the Californian remarked to a Times representative recently. "'Billy' Delaney, my old trainer, who prepared me to meet Sullivan last year, is with me again. 'Jack' Donaldson, my sparring partner, is here, too, and 'Jack' McVey, the 'Trenton Blacksmith,' will box and wrestle with me when I get down to hard training. 'Budd' Woodthorpe, an old schoolmate, will be with me till December, and Mr. Brady, my manager, and my two brothers are also making their home here. 'Jack' Dempsey, too, will be my guest for a month, and will train here for his fight with Burge."

Corbett's training work is very light at present. In the morning he takes a walk of several miles over the sandy roads between Asbury Park and Long Branch. After dinner he goes into the gymnasium and exercises with the dumbbells, pulley weights, and wrist machine, and punches the bag. Then he spends an hour playing handball with Dempsey, Donaldson, and his trainers. A hard rubdown finishes the day's work, and he then takes things easy until bedtime. Occasionally the champion strolls down to Asbury Park with his pretty young wife and visits friends at the hotels.

The champion's weight is now 197 pounds, and though he will probably reduce this to 185 pounds within a few weeks, he is not working for any special avoirdupois. He is not dieting as yet, but has "Aunt Mary," his colored cook, provide good, wholesome food, and plenty of it. The only luxury he is denying himself is the occasional cigar he often enjoys when not in training.

Corbett says there isn't the slightest shadow of a doubt that "Charley" Mitchell will be his next antagonist and that the fight will surely take place next December before the Coney Island Athletic Club. He is confident, too, that the forty-thousand-dollar purse will be his at the conclusion of the fight.

The Farm is besieged with visitors daily. A majority of the callers come from the near-by towns and greatly interfere with Corbett's gymnasium work. Manager Brady has had signs erected informing the curious that the training grounds are private property and after next week those who want to watch the champion at work in the "gym" will be obliged to procure a pass signed by Brady.

To Race To-day.

AT CLIFTON.

FIRST RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Transit, 107 pounds; Spartacus, Laura S., and Character, 104 each; Van Dyke, 98; Van Wart, 95; Willie McAuliffe and Carmelite, 92 each.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Connors, 108 pounds; Lento and Keramos, 104 each; Clarus, 102; Queen Bess, 99; Romeo, Marble, and Williston, 98 each; Fiction, Napoleon, Florinda, and Sadie W., 95 each.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. Iron Duke, Platner, and Bayard, 107 pounds each; Queen of Hearts filly, Pink R., Fen Follet gelding, Mamie Kelly, Philistine, Dilemma filly, Satanella, Lawrence, Fennella, and La Diva, 104 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Heads or Tails, 107 pounds; Ella, 104; Wallace, 101; Little Nell, McCormick, Climax, and Emblem, 98 each; Malena, 92.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Third Cousin filly, 113 pounds; Flatlands, 107; My Gypsy and Luray, 104 each; Simrock, Sir Richard, and Merry Duke, 101 each; Panway and Nellie B., 100 each; Delsyrian, 99; Clement, 92.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Republic, Elect, Charley Wilson, Fidget, Wang, Old Pepper, and Oaklawn, 105 pounds each; Miss Kitty, Fan King, Gloriana, Jim Fagin, Express, Captain Wagner, Watterson, and Marcellus, 102 each.

AT GRAVESEND.

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Strathmeath and Rudolph, 114 pounds each; Prince George and London, 112 each; Kildeer, 105; Versatile, 103; Victorious and Illume, 95 each; Fidelio and Barefoot, 90 each.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Wernberg and Dorian, 118 pounds each; Lucky Dog, Sam Lucas, Discount, Longshanks, and Little Pirate, 110; Mistral, 107; Half Mine, Penniless, and Florist, 103 each; She filly, 100.

THIRD RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Kingston, Pedestrian, and Sir Matthew, 112 pounds each; Derfargilla and Gold Dollar, 109 each; Minnehaha, Tigress, and Annie Bishop, 103 each; Longshanks, 91.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Longstreet, Terrifier, and Sir Matthew, 110 pounds each.

FIFTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Kingston, 125 pounds; Fairy, 118; Merry Monarch and Highland, 116 each; Lustre, 108; Ambulance, 105; Armitage, 90.

SIXTH RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Volunteer II., 114 pounds; Tormentor, 112; Tom Tough, 110; Addie, 109; Roslyn and Redlight, 108 each; Rosa H., 107; Chattanooga and Chesapeake, 106 each; Will Elliot, 101; Mary S., 93; Hiram, 91.

Howell and Robb to Race for Cash.

The steamer New-York, which arrived Friday, had among its passengers "Dick" Howell, the ex-champion professional bicycle rider of England, and Alfred Robb, the present champion. In a letter to President Powers of the National Cycling Association Howell says:

"I have seen John S. Prince training on the track here, (Birmingham,) and from the glowing accounts he gives of your racing, I have decided to come over and bring Mr. Alfred Robb along with me. I am in want of a license for both of us, so that we can both race at your meetings as soon as we land. We sail on Saturday, Sept. 9, on the New-York, hoping to arrive on the 16th."

William Martin, the champion six-day rider, winner of the big race at the Madison Square Garden, was in this city Saturday. He left for Philadelphia to take part in the cash prize races at the Tioga track.

Minor Sporting Matters.

—Thursday afternoon a bicycle race will be held for the championship of Lakewood Township, N. J. The course is from the railroad track on River Avenue, Lakewood, to and around a stake in front of the Ocean House, Toms River. Three prizes are to be given, consisting of a gold watch chain and charm, silver cup, and silver medal. The event is open to any person in the township. The judges will be Jasper Lynch, P. V. Hoyt, G. D. Boe, J. F. Stephenson, and C. M. Underhill.

—The tournament between the Brooklyn Croquet Club and the Union Croquet Club of this city will be commenced to-day at 1 P. M. on the Central Park grounds. The singles will be played in this city and the doubles in Brooklyn.

NEW PUBLICATIONS

NOVELS OF EARLY AUTUMN.

Antipodean Politics and Society.

HALF A HERO. A Novel. By Anthony Hope. New-York: Harper & Brothers.

Mr. Hope writes the political romance, and his New-Lindsley may be New-Zealand. At once a vigorous style and a nice sense of proportion attract the reader. The man who is half a hero is Mr. Medland. He represents the labor candidate in one of Her Majesty's colonies, and he is the type of the democrat in its highest conception. Just as the story opens, the former Ministry has been defeated, and the new one, under Medland, is to have its innings. Lady Eynesford, who is the Governor's wife, considers Medland objectionable in many ways, not only politically but socially. It is because she will be forced to receive him that she strongly objects to any intimacy. Miss Daisy Medland certainly is a pretty girl, but the great lady questions her acquaintance with the nicer ways of drawing rooms. Worse than that, there are rumors, which have some foundation, that Medland led a rather fast life in his younger days and that the character of Daisy's mother was questionable.

Mr. Hope draws in Lady Eynesford a woman with true aristocratic manners, and you must needs respect her. The Governor himself is not under his wife's orders, but asserts his prerogative. When the new man comes in, he behaves capitally. He has dignity, eloquence, and persuasiveness. He rules his party and will permit of no nonsense. Daisy is not only handsome, but well mannered, and by no means exalted by her new position. Her ways are so pleasant that even Dick Desrosne, Lady Eynesford's brother, falls in love with her. Worse than that, such is Medland's strong personality, that Alicia Desrone loses her heart to the man whose aspirations are noble.

New-Lindsley's politics are, however, tortuous. We might say that, in studying the social question in some of the Queen's colonies, the people there of English origin are even more inclined to be demagogues than we are. Medland has in his own party many enemies There is Kilshaw, who is bitterly opposed to him. Kilshaw finds out the facts in regard to Medland's former escapades, and they are serious. Medland ran away with another man's wife, and Benham, the husband, is still alive. Daisy is certainly illegitimate, but her mother is dead.

Benham then appears, sees the Premier, and insists on having a post given to him under the Government. Though there may come exposure, Medland, after a sharp struggle with himself, declines giving Benham the place. Then Kilshaw takes Benham into his pay, having bought the secret for £500. Benham is a dissolute man, given to drink. Among the agitators of the labor party is a Frenchman, Francois Gaspard a cool hand, making a trade of politics. He learns of the £500 Kilshaw gave Benham, and murders Benham. Then the relationships existing between Kilshaw and Benham, and Benham's wife and Medland are made clear. There is an election. The mob is incensed against Kilshaw, and they proceed to violence. The Governor calls out the volunteer forces, and blood is about to be spilled, when Medland rushes to the front and a trooper's horse knocks him over and he is killed.

Mr. Hope, within a short compass, has written a vigorous story, and one which leaves a strong impression on the reader. Above all, "Half a Hero" is to be commended for the air of good breeding which pervades its pages. There is a lesson in politics, applicable not more to New-Lindsley than to New-York.

Russia in Nihilist Times.

ALL OR NOTHING. A Novel. After the Russian of Count Nepomuk Czapski. By Meta de Vere. New-York: Robert Bonner's Sons.

Count Nepomuk Czapski's romance owes its interest to the many plots of Nihilists that ended in the killing of Alexander. Likin, who is at the head of the Russian police, holds all the clues of the Nihilists in his hands for the reason that he has ingratiated himself into their councils. He is the supreme secret chief, and the Nihilists obey his orders. Nothing, then, is easier than for him to arrest them in detail. Likin is ambitious, wants social position, and so makes love to the Princess Anna and is accepted. Unfortunately for the Captain of gendarmes, in his youth he had a liaison with Marja. Marja comes to St. Petersburg and joins the Nihilists. Just as Likin is arranging a trap into which the leaders of the Nihilists are to fall, his treachery is discovered and he is killed.

It is not improbable that the author presents the conditions such as they existed in St. Petersburg in 1880. A Princess describing that remarkable year says: "Then we were all of us living in fear; no one came to us who was not feared as a possible Nihilist, and when we met a forbidding-looking man we were certain he was intent on murder. Everybody shunned public amusements; in fact, we did not trust our best friends, and never drove through our best streets without fearing that a bomb might suddenly be thrown into our sleighs."

Count Czapski may not be a Stepniak, but his romance explains the dreadful situations, past and present, in Russia.

Two Books for Boys.

JACK HALL; OR, THE SCHOOLDAYS OF AN AMERICAN BOY. By Robert Grant. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

JACK IN THE BUSH. By Robert Grant. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons.

These two volumes, both by Mr. Robert Grant, are excellent. Whether a boy will best enjoy the first, relative to Jack's school days, or the second, when Jack takes, with his comrades, to the Canadian woods, we cannot say. The adventures into which the American boy can be pitched, or the English, or the French, depend upon the ingenuity of the author. Boys in story books are invariably heroes, and anxious mothers, who may read such things, must sometimes have palpitation of the heart, when they follow the Billies, or Tommies, through their perilous escapades.

"Jack at School" is just as good as it can be. Utopia is a model school, and if there were only more masters like Dr. Meredith what a fine race of lads we should have. Jack's chum is Haseltine, and Haseltine's time is spent at baseball, at which game he is a debaser. Now, it so happens that Haseltine's father, who was very rich, suddenly fails, and when Haseltine leaves school he has no special talents save as a ball player, and so he is near becoming a professional player on a salary. Let us trust a better career was his.

Mr. Grant writes of athletics in the proper spirit, and the ball games at Utopia school are capital ones. That superb spirit found alone in Tom Brown is not discoverable in Jack Hall, but Jack and Haseltine are fine types of sturdy, self-relying American boys. The lesson Mr. Grant inculcates is that our lads must be taught to be honest, truthful, and courageous, and that a sound body has generally for adjunct a good brain. Both volumes are highly to be commended.

A Choice Rascal's New Appearance.

GUY TRESILLIAN'S FATE. A Sequel to "Tresilian Court." By Mrs. Harriet Lewis. New-York: Robert Bonner's Sons.

The former Tresillian Court story by this author introduced the reader to a choice rascal named Jasper Lowder. In the present volume many adventures of his are narrated. Italian bandits are introduced, and it may or may not be remembered that there was an Italian servant in Mrs. Lewis's first volume. Of course the original Tresillian was not drowned. He was barely wet. He now turns up safe and sound and marries the lovelorn Blanche. The villain comes to grief, and as Mrs. Lewis says, "a kind Providence overrules all things for their good." We, too, feel quite contented and happy, notwithstanding our many afflictions.

LITERARY NOTES.

A life of Gen. Polk with the title "Leonidas Polk, Bishop and General," by William M. Polk, M. D., will be published in two volumes this Fall by Longmans, Green & Co.

The Critic makes the following interesting and gratifying announcement: "The Cassell Publishing Company has been reorganized, with most of the former stockholders and some new ones. William L. Mershon of the Mershon Press, Rahway, N. J., has resigned from his active connection with the latter concern to become President and general manager of the new house. The company's capital is placed at $250,000, (5,000 shares of the value of $50 a share.) Business will be begun with $190,000, or 3,800 shares of paid-up stock. Most of the old employes will be retained, and there is every reason to believe that the concern has a long and vigorous life before it. The company has had the sympathy of the book trade and the public at large in its recent troubles, for which it was not responsible, and it now has the best wishes of all who know its personnel. It will leave its old quarters in Fourth Avenue as soon as a suitable place can be found."

Capt. A. T. Mahan has extended his study of sea power in history so far that he has taken up the life of Nelson as a special study. He is said already to have completed a biography of England's hero.

Dr. Nansen's new work, entitled "Eskimo Life," has been translated by William Archer, and the Messrs. Longmans will have it ready this season.

Mark Twain has written for The Century a novel with the title "Pudd'nhead Wilson," which is a story of a Mississippi steamboat town, and for St. Nicholas a serial entitled "Tom Sawyer Abroad."

Mr. Howells is said to have engaged to write an introduction to a revised edition of Hamlin Garland's "Main Traveled Roads," which will be brought out in Chicago.

Eyre Crowe, who accompanied Thackeray on his visit to this country forty years ago, made many sketches of men and scenes during the tour, and with 121 of them as selections from the whole number, with an account of the visit added, Mr. Crowe has made a book which Charles Scribner's Sons will publish this season with the title, "With Thackeray in America."

A book of travel promised for the Fall in London is "Among the Moors: Notes and Sketches of an Artist," by G. Montbard. M. Montbard recently visited Morocco, and traveled from Tangiers to Fez, via Cape Shartel, Arzitah, Laraiche, Arbassiz, and Mequinez, returning to Tangiers by Ouezzan and Al-Cazar. This work will have many illustrations from sketches made on the spot.

A series of articles written by Dr. William H. Russell, the war correspondent, recounting some of his experiences in the Crimean campaign will be issued in book form this season.

Among the books which Henry Holt & Co. will publish this season are a "History of Mankind," by John S. Hittell, in four volumes, and Falckenberg's "History of Modern Philosophy," a translation from the German.

After making his English visit, M. Zola intends to begin his novel dealing with Lourdes, the notes for which, already accumulated, fill a large box.

A new edition, in four volumes, of Samuel R. Gardiner's history of the English civil war is just ready at Longmans, Green & Co.'s.

A volume entitled "The Pilgrim in Old England," by the Rev. Amory H. Bradford, D. D., which is a review of the history, present condition, and prospects of Congregational Churches in England, is in preparation at Ford, Howard & Hulbert's.

During the Fall season Macmillan & Co. will publish "Pain, Pleasure, and Esthetics," an essay concerning the psychology of pain and pleasure, with special reference to esthetics, by Henry Rutgers Marshall, M. A.; an annotated edition of the "Adelphe" of Terence, by Prof. Sidney G. Ashmore of Union College; a new edition, with vocabulary and notes, of Zupitza's "Old and Middle English Reader," upon the vocabulary of which Prof. MacLean of the University of Minnesota has been at work for some years, and a volume of "Chronological Outlines of American Literature," uniform with Mr. Ryland's "Outlines of English Literature."

On the Autumn list of D. Appleton & Co. are "Paul Jones," a new volume in the Young Heroes of the Navy Series, by Molly Elliot Seawell; "Speeches and Addresses of William McKinley," compiled by Joseph P. Smith; "The Boys of Greenway Court," a tale of the earlier years of Washington, by Hezekiah Butterworth; "Miniatures from Balzac's Masterpieces," selected by F. T. Hill and S. P. Griffin; "The Story of Washington," by Elizabeth Eggleston Seelye, illustrated by Allegra Eggleston; "The Country School in New-England," by Clifton Johnson; "The Bronte Family in Ireland," by Dr. William Wright, and "John Boyd's Adventures," a juvenile story, by Col. Thomas W. Knox.

In some recent comments on events in Samoa, The Spectator of London makes the following suggestions: "Why cannot the triangular squabble be settled by making Mr. Stevenson King of Samoa, with power to draw up and add to his own constitution? Mr. Stevenson is full of sympathy for all things American and has an American wife, so that there need be no difficulty on that score. The Germans would, no doubt, have very little 'show' under this arrangement, and they must therefore, we suppose, be found territorial compensation elsewhere."

The grave of Edmund Waller in the churchyard at Beaconsfield is described as in a deplorable condition. "The fine old walnut tree at the head," says a writer in an English paper, "has broken through the stonework with its roots, and between the broken stones a beautiful crop of weeds and grass is growing. The Latin inscription telling of his kinship with Hampden is all but obliterated. The four ugly little urns at the corners of the tomb are uglier than ever in their decay. The only parts of the stonework that are in good preservation are the four winged skulls which support the obelisk on the top. These being sheltered from the weather have escaped the defacement which all the rest of the monument has been subjected to."

A third edition of the Latin poems of the Pope will soon appear, with two new pieces added. The edition will be a small one, sumptuously printed.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

AMABEL. A Military Romance. By Cathae Maeguire. 12mo. New-York: Rand McNally & Co.

LIKE LUCIFER. A Novel. By Danzil Vane. 12mo. New-York: Peter F. Collier.

THE ECONOMIZER. How and Where to Find the Gems of the Fair, with Diagrams Locating the Exhibits of the World's Columbian Exposition. Chicago: Rand, McNally & Co.

ALBERT BRISBANE. A Mental Biography, with a Character Study by His Wife, Redelia Brisbane. 8vo. Boston: Arena Publishing Company, $2.

LIFE WITH TRANS-SIBERIAN SAVAGES. By B. Douglas Howard. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.75.

CAN THIS BE LOVE? By Mrs. Parr. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

THE UNITED STATES. An Outline of Political History, 1492-1871. By Goldwin Smith, D. C. L. 12mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co.

DREAMS O' HAME, AND OTHER SCOTCH POEMS. (With a few Experiments in English Verse.) By James D. Law. 12mo. London: Alexander Gardner.

ENGLISH HISTORY FOR AMERICAN READERS. By Thomas Wentworth Higginson and Edward Channing. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.20.

SKELETON LEAVES. By Frank Leyton. Second edition. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $2.

ELEMENTS OF LIFE INSURANCE. By Miles Menander Dawson. 12mo. Chicago: The Independent Printing and Publishing Company.

A TEXT BOOK OF DOMESTIC ECONOMY. Adapted for Use in Training Colleges, Schools, and Nursing Institutions and as a Domestic Book of Health. By F. T. Paul, Part I. New-York, Longmans, Green & Co.

THE ANNUAL STATISTICS OF MANUFACTURES. 1892. 8vo. Boston: Wingut & Potter Printing Company.

THE KING AND THE KINGDOM. A Study of the Four Gospels. 8vo. Three volumes. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.40 per vol.

ESSAYS IN LONDON AND ELSEWHERE. By Henry James. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

ELEMENTARY COURSE OF CHRISTIAN PHILOSOPHY. Based on the Principles of Brother Louis of Poissy. By the Brothers of the Christian Schools. 12mo. New-York: P. O'Shea.

TENTH ANNUAL REPORT OF THE BOARD OF RAILROAD COMMISSIONERS OF THE STATE OF NEW-YORK FOR THE FISCAL YEAR ENDING JUNE 30, 1892. Commissioners, Samuel A. Beardsley, Michael Rickard, Alfred C. Chapin. In two volumes, 8vo. Albany: James B. Lyon, State Printer.

A NORSE ROMANCE. By Mrs. O. M. Spofford. Quarto. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.50.

IDEALS. By Sarah Grand. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. $1.

NOWADAYS, AND OTHER STORIES. By George A. Hibbard. Illustrated. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.25.

THE WORK OF JOHN RUSKIN. Its Influence Upon Modern Thought and Life. By Charles Waldstein. 18mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

ROYAL HELPS FOR LOYAL LIVING. Compiled by Martha Wallace Richardson. 18mo. New-York: Thomas Whittaker. $1.

HOUSEHOLD ART. Edited by Candace Wheeler. 18mo. Distaff Series. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

THE KINDERGARTEN. Edited by Kate Douglas Wiggin. 18mo. Distaff Series. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.

DICTIONARY OF QUOTATIONS FROM ANCIENT AND MODERN ENGLISH AND FOREIGN SOURCES. Selected and compiled by the Rev. James Wood. 8vo. New-York: Frederick Warne & Co. $2.50.

THE TRANSLATION OF A SAVAGE. By Gilbert Parker. 12mo. New-York: D. Appleton & Co. 75 cents.

A DICTIONARY OF FOREIGN PHRASES AND CLASSICAL QUOTATIONS. A Treasury of Reference for Writers and Readers of Current Literature. Edited by H. D. Blackman. Eleventh edition. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

A READY RECKONER OF THE WORLD'S FOREIGN AND COLONIAL EXCHANGES, with the aid of less than 2,000 figures. By John Henry Norman. 12mo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

DICCON THE BOLD. A Story of the Days of Columbus. By John Russell Coryell. Illustrated. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $1.25.

THE CLIFF DWELLERS. A Novel. By Henry B. Fuller. Illustrated by T. de Thulstrup. 12mo. New-York: Harper & Brothers. $1.50.

SONGS OF THE COMMON DAY AND AVE! An Ode for the Shelley Centenary. By Charles G. D. Roberts. 12mo. New-York: Longmans, Green & Co. $1.25.

THE STATUE OF JOHN P. HALE. Erected in front of the Capitol and presented to the State of New-Hampshire by William E. Chandler of Concord. An account of the unveiling ceremonies on Aug. 3, 1892, with a report of the addresses. Published by direction of the Governor and Council. Concord, N. H.: Republican Press Association.

THE WORKS OF THOMAS NELSON PAGE. "Ole Virginia," "Elsket," "The Old South," "Newfound River." Four volumes. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $4.50 the set.

THE WORKS OF GEORGE W. CABLE. "Old Creole Days," "The Grandissimes," "Dr. Sevier," "Bonaventure," "Strange True Stories of Louisiana." Five volumes. 12mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $6 the set.

OSCAR PETERSON, RANCHMAN AND RANGER. By Henry Willard French. 8vo. Boston: D. Lothrop Company.

STORIES OF ITALY. (Stories from Scribner series.) 24mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.50.

GLIMPSES THROUGH LIFE'S WINDOWS. Selections from the writings of J. R. Miller, D. D. Arranged by Evalena I. Fryer. 18mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

THE CREEDS AND PLATFORMS OF CONGREGATIONALISM. By Williston Walker, Ph. D., 8vo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $3.50

THE WRITINGS OF GEORGE WASHINGTON. Collected and edited by Worthington C. Ford, Vol. XIV. 1798-9. 8vo. New-York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $5.

THE COURT OF LOUIS XIV. By Imbert de Saint Amand. Translated by Elizabeth Gilbert Martin. With portraits. 18mo. New-York: Charles Scribner's Sons. $1.25.

THE WORKS OF CHARLOTTE, EMILY, AND ANNE BRONTE. In twelve volumes. Vols. IX. and X. Wuthering Heights and Agnes Grey. Illustrated. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1 per vol.

PERSONAL RECOLLECTIONS OF JOHN G. WHITTIER. By Mary B. Claflin. 18mo. New-York: Thomas Y. Crowell & Co. 75 cents.

BAY LEAVES. Translations from the Latin Poets. By Goldwin Smith, D. C. L. 18mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.25.

THE DIARY OF SAMUEL PEPYS. Completely Transcribed by the Late Rev. Mynars Bright from the Shorthand Manuscript in the Pepysian Library, Magdalen College, Cambridge. With Lord Braybrooke's Notes. Edited, with Editions, by Henry B. Wheatley. Vol. II. 16mo. New-York: Macmillan & Co. $1.50.

PRINCIPLES OF ECONOMICS. The Satisfaction of Human Wants, in so far as Their Satisfaction Depends on Material Resources. By Grover Pease Osborne, 8vo. Cincinnati: Robert Clarke & Co. $2.

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

JEFFERSON AND THE PRESS.—"C. B. R.": Did Thomas Jefferson use language magnifying the importance of the press?

Yes. One declaration of his was: "The basis of our Government being the opinion of the masses of the people, the first object should be to keep that right, and were it left to me to decide whether we should have a Government without newspapers or newspapers without a Government, I should not hesitate to prefer the latter; but I should mean that every man should receive those papers and be capable of reading them."

FRA DIAVOLO.—"Opera": Who was Fra Diavolo, if such a character actually existed outside of comic opera? Who wrote the opera "Fra Diavolo?"

Fra Diavolo, Italian for "Brother Devil," was an actual person in the flesh. He was a famous brigand and renegade monk, whose real name was Michel Pezza, and was born in Calabria about 1762. The music of the well-known comic opera bearing his assumed name was composed by Daniel Françoise Auber, the French composer, in 1829, the libretto being supplied by Scribe. Little of the true character of the brigand chieftain appears in this opera.

BOOKS BY MARIETTA HOLLEY.—"M. R.": Please tell me the list of books written by Marietta Holley, "Josiah Allen's Wife." Has this author written a book on the World's Fair?

The books are the following: "Josiah Allen's Wife and Samantha at the Centennial," "My Opinions and Betsey Bobbett's," "Miss Jones's Quilting," "My Wayward Partner," "Sweet Cicely," "Samantha at Saratoga," "Poems," and "Samanthy on the Race Question." We are unable to find that she has published any book dealing with the World's Fair.

FIN DE SIÈCLE.—"Brooklyn": What is the meaning of *fin de siècle?*

Literally, this French phrase means "end of the century." Liberally, it means "suitable to the close of the nineteenth century." It is applied to any person or thing that is up to date, progressive, or pushing. It may also be used in an invidious way, and then means "forward," "notional," or *blasé.*

JURY DUTY IN NEW-YORK CITY.—"C. F. J.": At what age is a man exempt from jury duty in New-York City courts? Does the same apply to the smaller courts of the counties of New-York State?

A man is exempt from trial jury duty in New-York City and New-York County until he is twenty-one years old and after he is seventy years. In all other counties of the State he is exempt until he is twenty-one years and after he is sixty years old.

"J. R. S.": The assertion that England has held five-sevenths of the gold of the world during the financial stringency is wildly inaccurate. The usual amount which the United Kingdom holds is in the neighborhood of 15 to 20 per cent. In August the Bank of England had only about one-sixth of the gold reported to be in European banks, and outside gold could not by any means have brought up England's total to the proportion claimed.

"M. O. B.": Archbishop Ireland's Faribault idea is to the effect that the Church should in certain cases provide the school buildings, &c., and the local Boards of Education, or the proper local authorities, pay the running expenses of the schools, including, of course, the salaries of the teachers, with the understanding that after school hours nuns, or other Roman Catholics, have the privilege of giving religious instruction to such children as may stay to receive it.

"G. W.": "Stove" and "chestnut" are sizes of coal, and "white" and "red ash" are varieties. Both varieties, particularly the first, are used for domestic purposes. Car lots should be ordered of wholesale dealers in this city, and may be bought, delivered at Newburg, free on board, at about $4.45 to $4.55 a gross ton.

"VETERAN": The city has appropriated $10,000 for the relief of suffering Union veterans. This money is in the hands of the Commissioners of Charities and Correction, Third Avenue and Eleventh Street. To obtain relief, apply through your Grand Army post.

"A.": Consult "Parlor Magic," by F. Hardy; "Card Tricks Without Apparatus," by Prof. Hoffman, and "Conjurer Dick," by Prof. Hoffman. All these books are published by F. Warne & Co.

"K. M. C.": The elm tree bug feeds on the leaves and the bark of elm trees and also at times on fruit trees like the peach. It does not eat clothing, and is not the same as the Buffalo moth.

"H. N. S.": Heron-Allen's work on palmistry is as good as any. Fowler & Wells include in their "Phrenology" a chapter on palmistry.

"J. M.": Miss M. E. Robbins is the teacher of the class in stenography and typewriting at the Cooper Union.

"K.": The Home Magazine is published at Washington, D. C., by the Brodix Publishing Company.

"Mrs. L. W.": You have made a mistake either in date or page in your reference to the laundry.

"A. H.": Consult a physician.

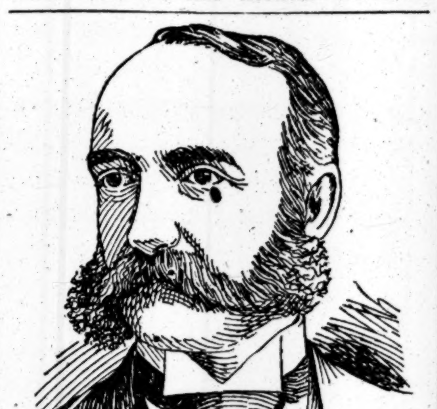
FIGHT FOR A SENATORSHIP

SOMERSET COUNTY, N. J., HAS MANY ACTIVE CANDIDATES.

The Democrats Have Only a Small Plurality, but Aspirants Are Not Deterred by That Fact—Ex-Congressman Clark Would Like the Nomination—Senator Keys Appears to Have the Safest Record and Best Chance—Republicans Hope for Aid from the Citizens' League.

SOMERVILLE, N. J., Sept. 17.—Somerset has recently been considered one of the pivotal counties of New-Jersey. On that account each campaign attracts attention to the county. In a few weeks the nominating conventions will be held and candidates for Senator and Assemblyman will be placed in nomination. The Democrats are unusually active. There is a contest for the nomination between a number of prominent men.

The doubtful character of the county is best understood from a study of the figures taken from the last election. President Cleveland's plurality in the county was 96; Gov. Werts's, 55; Geissenhainer's, for Congress, 79, and Cramer's, for Assembly, 46.



James J. Bergen.

There are four candidates named in connection with the Senatorial nomination. Chief among them is Senator Keys himself. The others are ex-Congressman Clark, ex-Speaker Bergen, and M. T. Beekman.

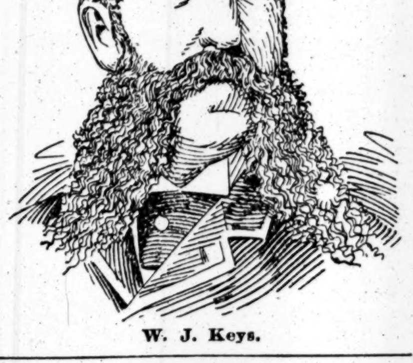
Alva A. Clark is one of the best known politicians in the county, and perhaps the ablest of those named in connection with the nomination. A year ago his chances were considered good, but there have been a number of important changes in the political affairs of Somerset County, the principal one being the failure of the Somerset County Bank. Mr. Clark was a prominent officer of the bank and the confidential adviser of ex-Congressman J. Nelson Pidcock.

Next on the list of candidates is James J. Bergen, a Somerville lawyer. He has a State reputation, as he was twice Speaker of the House of Assembly and has been mentioned in connection with the nomination for Governor. Bergen is still a young man, who has been identified with the active working Democratic force for years. There is opposition to his candidacy because of his legislative record. While he was the Speaker of the House he assisted materially in the passage of the notorious coal combine bill. His rulings at that time were severely criticised by the State press.

The railroad men in the county, and they are an important element in politics, are waiting for an opportunity to assert themselves on the position Speaker Bergen took when the coal combine bill was passed. The purpose of the bill was to increase the price of coal and reduce the working force on the New-Jersey Central and Lehigh Valley Railroads.

While the sentiment of the county is against race tracks, there is a suspicion that race-track influences will have something to do with the Senatorial nomination in the county. The ex-Speaker is a leader of the Citizens' League, and was one of the committee appointed by the State Convention of the Citizens' League to present the objections of that organization to the Legislature. He was one of the men who, on the floor of the House, delivered a strong protest to the legislative committee holding the bills.

There are stories to the effect that Miles Ross is opposing the nomination of ex-Speaker Bergen because Bergen had been using his influence with the Lehigh Valley Railroad to have Ross displaced from his position as political agent of that company. Bergen denies there is any feeling between himself and the statesman from Middlesex County, or that they have interfered with each other's plans. He sees no reason why Mr. Ross should in any way oppose him. Nevertheless, those who study the political situation say that there is opposition at work against Speaker Bergen.



W. J. Keys.

Senator William J. Keys is a graduate of Tammany Hall. He was for many years a citizen of New-York, and made considerable of his money in Washington Market. He was an active member of the old Volunteer Fire Department, and served eleven years. During the war he was awarded the contract for hauling provisions for the Eastern Department when Chester A. Arthur had charge of the department.

He performed many heroic deeds during the exciting days of the war in his efforts to deliver rations to the hungry soldiers.

He was stoned while driving through the streets of New-York with a load of rations for soldiers stationed in the arsenal on Seventh Avenue, near Thirty-fifth Street. The streets were filled with an angry mob of rioters. For his hazardous efforts to carry out his contract he earned the approbation of the heads of the department and the special thanks of Gen. Dix and Gen. Wallace.

Some years ago the Senator was induced to become a farmer. He purchased the farm of the late Senator R. H. Veghte of Somerville. Three years ago the Democrats were looking around for a strong man to put up for Senator. They were not successful until the morning of the convention, when the friends of Senator Keys suggested his name. He was nominated on the first ballot.

The Republicans endeavored to break the force of his popularity the day before election by issuing circulars and posters stating he was not eligible to the office, not having lived, as they stated, in the county and State for the required number of years. The Democrats proved this story to be untrue, and Keys was elected by a plurality of 394 in a county naturally Republican.

Keys's legislative record is clean. He neither voted for the Coal Combine bill nor the Race Track bills. He is considered particularly commendable because he is the owner of a large number of horses, keeping them on his stock farm, four miles from Somerville.

It is probable Senator Keys will be renominated. He says he is willing to accept, but will not raise his hand to get the nomination.

M. T. Beekman of North Long Branch is a young lawyer doing business in Jersey City. He is a partner of ex-Mayor Henry Traphagen. He thinks it time his part of the county was recognized. On that ground he is a candidate. It is said Beekman is the candidate Miles Ross has selected for his fight against Speaker Bergen.

The Republicans have two candidates. One is Louis A. Thompson, who was elected Senator in 1887 by a plurality of 450. The Republicans think he is the strongest man they could place in nomination. He is likely to be their candidate, although C. S. Hoffman, a coal dealer, with a host of friends in the county, is likely to figure in the convention. The Republicans are calculating on assistance from the Citizen's League, the anti-race track organization, which has a number of branches in the county.

Somerset County is entitled to only one Assemblyman. Last year the county was represented by George H. Creamer, who was the youngest member of the Legislature. He is entitled to a renomination, and is likely to get it. His plurality was 36 last November, against Bergen's plurality of 228.

The Republicans have not decided on a candidate. There is talk of N. Y. Dungen, from the southern end of the county. The Republicans are not likely to hold their convention until after the Democrats have placed their ticket in nomination.

Somerset is one of the three counties that will not elect a county officer, having elected a Sheriff last year and a County Clerk the year before.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

NORTH GERMAN LLOYD S. S. CO.
SHORT ROUTE TO LONDON.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, BREMEN, FAST EXPRESS STEAMERS.
I. cabin, $70 and upward; II. cabin, $45, $50, and $60 a berth. Steamers sail from foot of 2d St., Hoboken.
Lahn, Tues., Sept. 19, noon | Aller, Tu., Oct. 3, 11 A. M.
Ems, Sat., Sept. 23, 7 A. M. | Saale, Sat., Oct. 7, 7 A. M.
Havel, Tu., Sept. 26, 9 A. M. | Spree, Tu., Oct. 10, 11 A. M.
Trave, W., Sept. 27, 9 A. M. | Lahn, Tu., Oct. 17, 10 A. M.
Elbe, Sat., Sept. 30, 9 A. M. | Ems, Sat., Oct. 21, 7 A. M.

MEDITERRANEAN LINE.
New-York to Genoa less than eleven days.
Fulda, Sept. 23 | Werra, Nov. 18 | Kaiser, Jan. 6
Werra, Oct. 4 | Kaiser, Nov. 25 | Spree, Jan. 16
Kaiser, Oct. 21 | Fulda, Dec. 9 | Fulda, Jan. 27
Fulda, Nov. 4 | Werra, Dec. 30 | Kaiser, Feb. 10
Passage, $100, $125, or $150 a berth, first cabin.
OELRICHS & CO., 2 Bowling Green.

HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET COMPANY.
FAST LINE TO LONDON.
NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, HAMBURG.
Twin-screw express steamers.
F. Bismarck, Sep. 21, 2 P. M. | Normannia, O. 12, 7:30 A. M.
Columbia, S. 28, 7:30 A. M. | F. Bismarck, Oct. 19, 12 M.
A. Victoria, Oct. 5, 1:30 P. M. | Columbia, Oct. 26, 7 A. M.
First cabin, $75 and upward; second cabin, $50 and upward.
HAMBURG-AMERICAN PACKET CO., 37 B'way, N. Y.

AMERICAN LINE.
NEW-YORK. SOUTHAMPTON. LONDON.
New-York, Sept. 20, 1 P. M. | Berlin, Oct. 4, 10 A. M.
Paris, Sept. 27, 7 A. M. | New-York, Oct. 11, 7 A. M.
From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.
Shortest and most convenient route to London.
Passengers land at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.
First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $60 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.
INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY, 6 Bowling Green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.
TO LIVERPOOL, VIA QUEENSTOWN.
Etruria, Sept. 23, 4 A. M. | Aurania, Oct. 17, 10 A. M.
Campania, Sept. 30, 8½ A. M. | Etruria, Oct. 21, 2 P. M.
Umbria, Oct. 7, 4 A. M. | Campania, Oct. 28, 7 A. M.
Lucania, Oct. 14, 8 A. M. | Servia, Oct. 31, 10 A. M.
From Pier 40 North River, foot of Clarkson St.
Cabin passage, $60 and upward; second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.
VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

ANCHOR LINE.
UNITED STATES MAIL STEAMSHIPS.
FOR GLASGOW VIA LONDONDERRY.
From Pier 54 N. R., foot of West 24th St.
S. S. CITY OF ROME, Saturday, Oct. 14, 8 A. M.
Saloon, $50 and upward. Second cabin, $30.
Furnessia, Sept. 23, 3 P. M. | Ethiopia, Oct. 7, 3 P. M.
Devonia, Sept. 30, 9 A. M. | Circassia, Oct. 21, 2 P. M.
Cabin, $45 and upward. Second cabin, $30. Steerage, outward, $23; prepaid, $24. Cabin excursion tickets at reduced rates. For drafts, tours, &c., apply to HENDERSON BROTHERS, 7 Bowling Green.

WHITE STAR LINE.
Britannic, Sept. 20, 12½ P. M. | Britannic, Oct. 18, 11 A. M.
*Teutonic, Sept. 27, 7½ A. M. | *Teutonic, Oct. 25, 4 P. M.
Germanic, Oct. 4, noon. | Germanic, Nov. 1, 11 A. M.
*Majestic, Oct. 11, 7:30 A. M. | *Majestic, Nov. 8, 6:30 A. M.
From White Star Dock, foot of 10th St.
Saloon rates, $50 upward, according to steamer and location of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $40 and $45. Steerage to or from the old country, $25. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.
H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

GUION LINE.
FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
From Pier B. foot of Grand St., Jersey City.
ALASKA..........Saturday, Sept. 30, 9 A. M.
ARIZONA..........Saturday, Oct. 14, 8:30 A. M.
ALASKA..........Saturday, Oct. 28, 8 A. M.
Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25. A. M. UNDERHILL & CO., Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 35 Broadway.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.
FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.
LA TOURAINE, Frangeul...Sat., Sept. 23, 2 P. M.
LA BOURGOGNE, Leboeuf...Sat., Sept. 30, 7 A. M.
LA BRETAGNE, Collier.........Sat., Oct. 7, 2 P. M.
A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.
New-York to Seattle, Tacoma, &c.—First class, $43.00; second class, $37.00.
New-York to San Francisco—First class, $45.00; second class, $39.00.
New-York to St. Paul via Montreal—First class, $25.00; second class, $24.00.
E. V. SKINNER, 353 Broadway, N. Y.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS Weekly from New Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.
S. S. Nacoochee..........Tuesday, Sept. 19, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Augusta..........Thursday, Sept. 21, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Birmingham..Saturday, Sept. 23, 3 P. M.
Connecting with C. R. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. R'y for all points in GEORGIA and FLORIDA, SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to
J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt., | W. H. RHETT, Gen'l Agt.
S. F. & W. R'y, 261 B'way. | Central R. R., 317 B'way.
R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co.
G. M. SORRELL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.
CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida Points.
From Pier 29 E. R. (foot of Roosevelt St.) 3 P. M.
YEMASSEE, for Chas. only...Mon., Sept. 18, 12 noon
CHEROKEE, for Chas. & Jack...Tues., Sept. 19, 3 P. M.
ALGONQUIN, Chas. & Jack...Fri., Sept. 22, 3 P. M.
All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations. WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents, 5 Bowling Green, New-York.
FLA. CENT. & PEN. FAST F. & P. LINE via JACKS.
GRT SO. FRT. & PASS. LINE via CHARLESTON.
T. G. EGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

OLD DOMINION LINE.
Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C.—Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Wed. and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317A, 392, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.
W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

COOK'S TOURS.
ALL TRAVELING EXPENSES INCLUDED.
World's Fair
Bi-Weekly Parties from New-York, Boston, and Philadelphia, visiting Niagara Falls and Washington.
A special party will leave New-York on October 23d for
CALIFORNIA
visiting Niagara Falls, Chicago (for the Last Week of the World's Fair,) Denver, Colorado Springs, Manitou, Pike's Peak, Salt Lake City, San Francisco, San Jose, Lick Observatory, Los Angeles, Monterey, and the chief resorts of Southern California, with facilities for extensions to the Hawaiian Islands, including Honolulu and the Volcano of Kilauea, and Mexico.
As official Ticket Agents for all Trunk Lines we furnish independent tickets by all routes at Lowest Rates.
Programmes free from
THOS. COOK & SON,
261 and 1,225 Broadway, N. Y.
Boston, Philadelphia, Chicago.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.
Stations in New-York foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.
SHORTEST LINE, VESTIBULED TRAINS, PULLMAN COACHES.
Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO ITHACA, OWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.
9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving at 9:45 next morning.
7:20 A. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.
1:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.
7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.
9:00 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.
TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 73 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 285 Columbus Av., New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.
WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.
STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets.
In Effect Sept. 11, 1893.
9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:55 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.
9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg. Parlor Car.
12:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 12:00 noon.
2:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Louisville, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M., Chicago 5:30 P. M.
6:30 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.
7:50 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.
8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New-York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M., (second morning,) Toledo 11:20 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M. Cleveland 6:10 P. M., (week days.)
2:00 P. M. SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans.
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.
10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited" week days. Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.
3:20 P. M.—"Congressional Limited" daily. Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:25 P. M.
ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8, 8:30, 9:30, 11 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
9:30 A. M.—Atlantic Coast Line Express, daily, Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.
4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express, daily, Sleepers to Augusta and New-Orleans. Dining Car.
5:00 P. M.—Daily for Chesapeake & Ohio Railway. Through Sleeping and Dining Cars.
FOR OLD POINT COMFORT AND NORFOLK via Cape Charles Route, 8 A. M. week days, and, with Through sleeper, 8 P. M. daily.
FOR ATLANTIC CITY, 1 P. M. week days, with Through Buffet Parlor Car.
FOR CAPE MAY, 1 P. M. week days.
For Long Branch, Asbury Park, Ocean Grove, and Point Pleasant, 9:10 A. M., 12:10, (1:20 Saturday only,) 2:30, 3:40, 4:20, 5:10, and 11:45 P. M. week days. Sundays, 9:45 A. M., 5:15 P. M. (Do not stop at Asbury Park and Ocean Grove on Sundays.)
FOR PHILADELPHIA.
Express: 6:20, 7:20, 8, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10, 11 A. M., (12 noon, Penn'a Limited,) 12:20, 1, 2:10, 3, 4, 4:30, 5, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:50, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night. Sundays, Express, 6:15, 8:30, 9, 9:30, 10 A. M., (12 noon Limited,) 2, 4:30, 5, 6:30, 7:45, 8, 9 P. M., 12:15 night.
Ticket Offices: Nos. 433, 944, 1,196, 1,323, 113, and 261 Broadway, 1 Astor House, 134 East 125th Street, 264 West 125th Street, 251 Columbus Avenue, 737 Sixth Avenue, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Streets; 4 Court Street, 860 Fulton Street, 98 Broadway, and Brooklyn Annex Station, foot of Fulton Street, Brooklyn; 129 Hudson Street, Hoboken; Station, Jersey City.
The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
S. M. PREVOST, General Manager. J. R. WOOD, General Pass'r Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW JERSEY.
(Anthracite Coal used exclusively, insuring cleanliness and comfort.)
Four tracks. Protected by Automatic Block Signal System. Trains leave Station foot of Liberty St.
Time Table in Effect Sept. 12, 1893.
ROYAL BLUE LINE
TO
PHILADELPHIA, BALTIMORE, AND WASHINGTON.
For Philadelphia, week days, 4:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Baltimore and Washington, week days and Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, &c., 4:00, 7:15, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 4:30, 5:45, 7:30 to Allentown, P. M. Sundays, 4:30, 7:15 A. M., 1:00, 5:30 P. M.
For Wilkesbarre, Pittston, and Scranton, 8:45 A. M., 4:30 P. M. Sundays, 4:30 A. M.
For Reading at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 10:00, 11:30 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 2:15, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 5:00, 5:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Harrisburg at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 5:00, 5:45 P. M., 12:15 night, excepting Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 5:00, 5:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Pottsville at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45, 11:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 4:00, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 1:00, 1:30, 3:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For Sunbury, Lewisburg, and Williamsport at 4:00, 8:00, 8:45 A. M., 1:00, 1:30, 7:30 P. M., 12:15 night, except Saturday night. Sundays, 7:15 A. M., 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
ALL-RAIL ROUTE.
For Red Bank, Long Branch, and points south of Point Pleasant, 4:30, 5:50, to Red Bank, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 3:30, 4:00, 4:30, 5:30, 6:15 P. M. Sundays, except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park, 9:00 A. M., 4:00 P. M.
For LAKEWOOD, Toms River, Barnegat Park, and Barnegat, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30 P. M.
For Beach Haven, Atlantic City, Vineland, and Bridgeton, 4:30 A. M., 1:30 P. M.
For Monmouth Beach, Seabright, and Highland Beach, 4:30, 8:15 A. M., 1:30, 4:30, 6:15 P. M.
SANDY HOOK ROUTE.
FOR LONG BRANCH, OCEAN GROVE, &c.,
From Pier 8 N. R., foot Rector St.
For Atlantic Highlands, Highland Beach, Normandie, Seabright, Monmouth Beach, and Long Branch at 4:30, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 P. M. Saturdays only,) 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, 9:30 A. M., 1:00 P. M.
For Elberon, Ocean Grove, Asbury Park, and Point Pleasant, 10:15 A. M., (1:00 P. M. Saturdays only,) 3:45, 5:00 P. M. Sundays, (except Ocean Grove and Asbury Park,) 9:30 A. M.
For Lakewood, Toms River, and Barnegat, 4:30 A. M., (1:00 P. M. Saturdays only,) 3:45 P. M.

N.Y., ONTARIO & WESTERN R.R.
Excursion Tickets, New-York to Chicago and Return, $28.00.
SPECIAL COACH EXCURSION ON TUESDAY, SEPT. 19, SATURDAY, SEPT. 23, THURSDAY, SEPT. 28, MONDAY, OCT. 2, WEDNESDAY, OCT. 11, TUESDAY, OCT. 17, SATURDAY, OCT. 21, AT $17.00.
Through trains for Chicago and the World's Fair leave foot of West 42d St. as follows, 15 minutes earlier from Franklin St.:
9:45 A. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Reclining-chair cars free to Niagara Falls. Arrives Detroit 1:45 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.
7:45 P. M. daily, via Niagara Falls. Reclining-chair car (seats free) New-York to Niagara Falls. Through Pullman sleepers New-York to Chicago. Arrives Detroit 9:40 P. M., Chicago 7:32 A. M., St. Louis 8:00 P. M.
8:45 A. M. (except Sunday) for West Cornwall, Orr's Mills, Campbell Hall, Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Stony Ford, Middletown, Bloomingburgh, Wurtzboro, Summitville, Ellenville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, and Liberty.
9:45 A. M. (daily) for Middletown, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Liberty, White Lake, Carbondale, Scranton, Walton, Delhi, Sidney, Norwich, Utica, Rome, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.
3:15 P. M. (except Sunday) Vestibule Limited for Lake Mohonk, Lake Minnewaska, and Wallkill Valley railroad stations, Campbell Hall, Middletown, Ellenville, Mountain Dale, Centreville, Fallsburgh, Monticello, Hurleyville, Liberty Falls, Liberty, Parksville, and Livingston Manor.
7:45 P. M. (daily) for Middletown, Summitville, Fallsburgh, Liberty, Livingston Manor, Rockland, Walton, Sidney, Norwich, Oneida, Fulton, Oswego, and Niagara Falls.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 371 Broadway. New-York Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage to destination.
J. C. ANDERSON, G. P. A., 56 Beaver St., New-York.

ERIE LINES.
Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:
10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.
3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago, via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.
6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo and Chicago.
8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Chicago, and Cincinnati.
Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 333 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.
Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.
Leave New-York foot of Liberty St.
For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.
For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.
For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.
For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M., Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car.) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.
For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday.
*Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, 849, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th St., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn. STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.
New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

WORLD'S FAIR WEEKLY EXCURSIONS $30.00,
Including Six Days' Hotel with Board.
H. GAZE & SONS, 113 B'way, N. Y. (Est. 1844.)
Official Ticket Agents for the Chief Trunk Lines.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."
NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.
DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS
All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:
VERY LOW RATE EXCURSIONS TO WORLD'S FAIR EVERY WEEK.
FOR PARTICULARS SEE TICKET AGENT.
EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.
CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, and Chicago. No extra fare.
NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
10:00 A. M.—Daily for Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago. Wagner Service.
DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.
WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:45 P. M. next day. Wagner Service.
SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:30 P. M. No extra fare.
EXPOSITION FLYER, (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.
3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.
ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Wagner Drawing-room Cars.
NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.
FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.
NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 5:08, Montreal 7:30 A. M.
BUFFALO AND NIAGARA FALLS.
7:30 P. M. Daily. Due Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M.
LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.
CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago and Cape Vincent, (Thousand Islands.) Wagner Service.
PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.
Two through trains, with Drawing-room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:30 P. M.; 3:50 P. M., due Pittsfield 8:10, North Adams 9:10 P. M.
For time of local trains, tickets, and space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 113, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 335 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 333 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.
Above trains, except those leaving at 8:30, 9:10 A. M., 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 138th St.
Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.
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WEST SHORE RAILROAD.
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Trains leave West 42d St. Station, New-York, as follows, and 15 minutes earlier from foot of Franklin St.:
3:30 A. M. Daily local to Suspension Bridge, except Sundays, west of Coeymans Junction.
7:30 A. M. Daily local to Albany and Saratoga. Parlor car to Albany Sundays only.
10:10 A. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Detroit, Chicago, except Saturday for Toronto.
11:35 A. M. Daily, except Sunday, to Catskill Mountains, New-Paltz, Lakes Mohonk and Minnewaska, Albany, Saratoga, Caldwell, Lake George. Parlor car to Bloomville, Saratoga, and Caldwell.
4:00 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Catskill Mountains and Albany.
5:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Montreal, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
6:30 P. M. Daily, except Sunday, for Newburg, Albany, Saratoga, and Montreal. Parlor car to Kingston.
8:15 P. M. Daily for Albany, Utica, Syracuse, Rochester, Buffalo, Niagara Falls, Toronto, Detroit, Cleveland, and Chicago.
Haverstraw Locals, 7:00 A. M., 2:45, *5:35, 7:45 P. M. Newburg Locals, 8:35, *10:10 A. M., *1:15, 4:30, 5:15, *6:30, *11:45 P. M. *Daily.
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10:03 A. M.,	New-London & Providence,	4:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	5:30 P. M.
12:00 M.,	‡Springfield and Worcester,	5:40 P. M.
12:03 P. M.,	Hartford and N. Y. & N. E.,	6:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.,	New-London and Providence,	7:30 P. M.
2:00 P. M.,	‡New-London & Providence,	7:40 P. M.
3:00 P. M.,	*Willimantic & N. Y. & N. E.,	†8:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	10:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:00 P. M.
11:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	6:15 A. M.
12:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	7:00 A. M.

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‡All parlor cars.
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Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.
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STONINGTON LINE,
inside route for BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, and the East. New steel steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday.

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NORWICH LINE.
For BOSTON, WORCESTER, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH, AND ALL POINTS EAST. Leave Pier 40 (old number) North River (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry) daily, except Sundays, at 6 P. M., connecting with new express train leaving New-London at 5:35 A. M., reaching Boston 9 A. M., Worcester 7:56 A. M.

HARTFORD LINE.—Steamer HARTFORD leaves Pier 24 East River Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays at 5 P. M. No steamer leaving on opposite days until further notice.

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Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " West 22d St. " 9:00 "
for Albany, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson.
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HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.
(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)
Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:45.
Do. West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2.
For CRANSTONS, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, RONDOUT, AND KINGSTON.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, 14th St-Irving Place—8:00—Black Crook.
AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 51st St-8th Av—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter.
BIJOU, Broadway-30th St—8:30—The World's Fair City Directory.
BROADWAY, Broadway-41st St—8:00—Panjandrum.
DALY'S, Broadway-30th St—8:30—L'Enfant Prodigue.
DORE ART GALLERY, 7th Av-53d St—10:00 A. M. to 6:00 P. M.—Paintings.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St-6th Av—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
EMPIRE—Broadway-40th St—8:15—Liberty Hall.
FIFTH AVENUE, Broadway-28th St—8:15—In Mizzoura.
FOURTEENTH STREET, 14th St-6th Av—8:00—Glen-da-Lough.
GARDEN, Madison Av-27th St—8:30—The Other Man.
GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St-8th Av—8:00—Spider and Fly.
HARLEM OPERA HOUSE, 125th St-7th Av—8:00 Frou-Frou.
HARRIGAN'S, 35th St-6th Av—8:00—Dan's Tribulations.
IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL, Broadway-29th St—8:00—Vaudeville. Matinée.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 34th St-Broadway—8:15—Vaudeville.
LYCEUM, 4th Av-23d St—8:15—Sheridan; or, The Maid of Bath.
MADISON SQUARE GARDEN—8:30—English Military Tournament.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St-Broadway—8:30—A Temperance Town.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 23d St-4th Av—7:30 to 10:00—Art Exhibition.
NIBLO'S, Broadway-Prince St—8:15—A Trip to Mars.
PALMER'S, Broadway-30th St—8:15—1492.
STANDARD, Broadway-32d St—8:30—Jane.
STAR, Broadway-13th St—8:15—The Lion's Mouth.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, SEPT. 18, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates, for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather.

We do not wish to alarm the business men of the country about the situation of the repeal bill in the Senate, but we feel it to be our duty to arouse them. It will not do to go to sleep under a delusive sense of security. The country spoke out to the House last month and its command was obeyed. The Senate is less tractable, but there may be a point beyond which it cannot or dare not resist the pressure the country can put upon it. In our opinion it is high time the business men were astir again.

One fact stands out very clearly in the situation at Washington—the very great power for mischief of the Senators from States of which neither the population nor the business interests can be compared with those of the larger States. STEWART is from Nevada, DUBOIS from Wyoming, WOLCOTT and TELLER are from Colorado. All three States combined have less than one-fourth the population of Indiana, and only two-thirds that of West Virginia. They are all States admitted to the Union for purely partisan reasons, and only one of them (Colorado) with any show of justice toward other States. Through the stubbornness of these men, who are responsible to no adequate public opinion at home, the country has already lost enough to buy up all three States at their assessed valuation.

With the return of WEEKS to this country, should that take place, as is now happily likely, it will be a matter of great interest to the public to see how the law will deal with his offenses and with him. He is a lawyer of ability and experience, and though he fled before exposure, it is not impossible that that was to save part of his plunder, and not from fear of the criminal courts. He still may have enough of his victims' money to enable him to secure all the opportunities of delay that the law affords—and they are many, in our judgment far too many. It is not to be denied that rascality of the kind that he has been guilty of is generally regarded as much safer than crimes at once more vulgar and less dangerous to the community. Deliberate violation of trust, the stealing of trust funds, on a large scale, is not thought to expose the guilty man to such severe or certain penalties as ought in justice to follow. Here is apparently a case in which public opinion may be educated in a high degree, and though there may be no adequate restoration possible, an effective deterrent example may be set.

THE CONDITION OF THE BANKS.

Regarded merely as an exhibit of the actual condition of the New-York banks, the statement issued on Saturday is full of encouraging features. The increase of $3,185,900 in deposits is an extremely good symptom. The money withdrawn for one reason or another during the past three months is coming back to the banks. The increase of $4,196,000 in specie, of $4,310,800 in legal tenders, and of $1,514,200 in circulation gives the banks $10,000,000 of additional cash resources, all of which, except the new circulation item, is available for the reserves. Finally, the rise of the surplus reserve to $10,610,700, which is well above the average surplus at this season of the year, indicates that unless our public enemies in the Senate shall by their inaction or bad action precipitate a new panic, the tight-money period of 1893 is passed.

But the bank statement of Saturday is most important and reassuring as a symptom and portent. It shows how the current sets just now in the financial "stream of tendency." To illustrate the relation of this statement to what has gone before and to what may reasonably be expected to come after, we have prepared the following table, containing all the items of the weekly bank statements from June 3, when banking conditions were practically normal, to the statement of Saturday last:

BANK STATEMENTS FROM JUNE 3 TO SEPT. 16.

Week Ended	Loans.	Specie.	Legal Tenders.	Deposits.	Surplus Reserve.	Circulation.
June 3	$416,690,200	$70,156,400	$58,683,900	$431,411,200	$20,987,500	$5,570,500
June 10	414,670,200	69,529,300	49,623,000	418,925,600	14,420,900	5,613,500
June 17	410,700,400	68,218,400	42,192,500	406,536,400	8,776,800	5,650,500
June 24	406,256,100	65,923,200	39,074,800	398,064,100	5,481,975	5,553,400
July 1	418,650,400	62,988,300	37,758,200	397,979,100	1,251,725	5,618,400
July 8	418,685,900	61,703,700	32,884,100	398,679,300	*5,082,025	5,719,300
July 15	413,499,800	62,268,900	32,005,500	394,174,000	*4,269,100	5,896,300
July 22	409,191,500	63,853,300	32,509,200	390,476,200	*1,256,550	6,025,300
July 29	406,486,200	62,631,900	28,610,700	382,177,100	*4,301,675	6,136,200
Aug. 5	408,717,500	55,929,800	23,288,700	372,945,200	*14,821,800	6,302,900
Aug. 12	411,795,700	53,624,800	22,880,700	372,205,500	*16,545,375	7,030,000
Aug. 19	406,540,700	58,352,800	22,177,000	370,302,400	*12,045,800	7,738,200
Aug. 26	403,607,400	62,930,900	22,951,400	370,479,900	*6,737,675	8,780,200
Sept. 2	400,169,300	66,860,500	25,074,500	374,010,100	*1,567,525	9,911,600
Sept. 9	396,969,200	69,260,900	27,152,400	373,787,700	2,966,375	11,209,400
Sept. 16	392,880,800	73,456,900	31,463,200	377,273,600	10,610,700	12,723,600

*Deficit.

Briefly, this table shows that in the fifteen weeks covering the period of the silver-purchase panic the loans of the Associated Banks have been contracted by $24,000,000; the deposits have decreased $55,000,000; of specie there is $3,000,000 more, although at one time, Aug. 12, there was reported a loss of $17,000,000; of legal tenders there has been a loss of $27,000,000, a recovery of $9,000,000 appearing in this item since the lowest point reached, Aug. 19; in circulation there appears the important increase of $7,000,000, or 140 per cent.; and, starting with a surplus reserve of $20,987,500 on June 3, which had dwindled on Aug. 12 to a deficiency of $16,545,375 below the reserve required for national banks, the surplus now reported is $10,610,700.

It is in respect to the item of surplus reserve that the showing of Saturday's statement is significant. As we have frequently pointed out, there is usually a large accumulation of surplus bank reserves in the months following panics or severe financial disturbances. This was the case in 1873-4. The week of the Marine Bank failure in May, 1884, the Associated Banks reported a surplus reserve of $3,127,000. On May 24, the following week, this surplus had been transformed into a deficiency of $6,607,000. On May 31 there was still a deficiency of $1,975,000. On June 7 a surplus of $1,341,000 was reported. From this time on the surplus increased more or less rapidly until Nov. 29, when it amounted to $42,267,000, and on Dec. 31 it was $40,944,000.

In 1890 there was a surplus of $8,959,000 on Aug. 2. On Oct. 25, one of $14,075,000. Then came the failure of the BARING BROTHERS, and on Nov. 1 a small deficiency was reported, which on Nov. 8 had increased to $2,544,000. The following week there was a very small surplus. On Dec. 4 the surplus was $2,429,000, on Dec. 19 it was $4,498,000, and, as banking men well remember, it continued from this point almost unchecked to increase until in the middle of the year 1885 it had reached the prodigious total of nearly $70,000,000.

A steady increase in the surplus reserve may be expected to follow the recent severe contraction. That it will attain to the proportions recorded in 1884 and 1891 we do not at all expect. A great surplus means, of course, that money is idle, and money is idle only when it cannot find profitable or secure investment. If the panic from which we are now recovering shall be followed by a dull and depressed trade the reserve may be expected to increase until renewed activity sets in. But there is on all sides evidence of renewed activity already. It is obvious that we shall not have to wait so long for the return of prosperous conditions as in 1873, 1884, or 1890-1.

Meanwhile, as soon as the Clearing House certificates have been retired, we shall doubtless have an easy money market. Unless new conditions supervene, the retirement of Clearing House certificates will now go on rapidly. Many banks which are already in good condition to retire those they have taken out will hesitate, no doubt, until the fate of the repeal bill in the Senate can be more clearly foreseen. In the absence of any new cause of disturbance, call money should be easy from this time on, and with the disappearance of the certificates there should be a much easier market for time money and commercial paper.

PUT ON THE SCREWS.

Mr. VOORHEES remarked on Saturday that no power on earth could compel the Senate to come to a vote, and that was hardly an overstatement, so great are the resources of obstruction in the hands of a desperate and irresponsible minority. The rules of the Senate do not admit of fixing a time for calling the previous question, and a change in the rules can be as obstinately resisted as a motion to take a vote. There remains, then, to secure effect for the will of the majority but one means, and that is a continuous session of the Senate. It is announced that this will be resorted to some day this week.

It cannot be adopted too soon. It will, of course, be a most discreditable spectacle, and one that every American will regret and be ashamed of—a minority of the Senators trying with a flood of talk to drown a measure that the whole country not only wishes but needs. But precisely because it will be discreditable, the undivided attention of the country should be riveted upon it in order that the authors of it may be held to account and the thing more speedily brought to an end.

The leader of the Senate has already declared that the struggle has come down to a test of physical endurance. That being the case, it is only right that the strain shall be made as severe as possible. It will necessarily be talking, and least so upon those who must most severe on those who are left to do the only keep within call, ready to vote when a vote is reached. We are convinced that if the repeal Senators once make it perfectly clear that they are determined to keep the Senate in session until a vote is reached, it will be reached in a very short time. Every hour of delay is now both costly and dangerous.

BOUNTY TARIFF AND TARIFF BOUNTY.

Several persons representing the sugar planters of Louisiana will appear before the Ways and Means Committee this week. Our dispatches indicate that while they will ask that their bounty shall not be withdrawn they do not hope to save it. Believing that the bounty must go, they will urge the committee to restore the old duty of about 2 cents a pound on raw sugar. The bounty is about 2 cents, and it was designed by the makers of the McKinley tariff to take the place, so far as the planters were concerned, of the duty that was repealed.

One of the planters who will address the committee is ex-Gov. WARMOTH, who was a leading representative of the sugar growers before the McKinley Ways and Means Committee three years and a half ago. A part of his testimony at that time was very interesting, and we copy it from the official record:

"Mr. BAYNE—How would a bounty operate?

"Mr. WARMOTH—It would be destructive to the industry.

"Mr. BAYNE—Why so?

"Mr. WARMOTH—Because it would disclose the fact *that the tariff is a bounty*, and the moment it is understood that we are singled out and a bounty paid into our hands there would be a universal cry for the destruction of that bounty.

"Mr. BAYNE—From whom would the cry come?

"Mr. WARMOTH — Unanimously from the country.

"Mr. BAYNE—Suppose the effect of paying a bounty would be to develop your industry and make it produce an adequate supply for the consumption of the country?

"Mr. WARMOTH—No bounty would be of any benefit to us, because it would be very short-lived."

Ex-Gov. WARMOTH was right in saying that the substitution of a bounty for the tariff duty "would disclose the fact that the tariff is a bounty." The substitution was made, and by this action there was set before the country an object lesson of the plainest kind. The duty of 2 cents a pound had enabled the planters to sell their sugar for 2 cents a pound more than they would have received if there had been no duty. The duty was repealed, and to compensate the planters for the loss of it, the new law gave them 2 cents a pound in cash out of the people's Treasury. Under the old tariff law they had collected the tax from the people in one way; under the new one they have collected as great a tax from the people in another way. Thousands of citizens who had not clearly understood the operation of a tariff tax, or who had been misled concerning it by Republican newspapers and stump speakers, had their eyes opened by the payment of from $8,000,000 to $10,000,000 a year out of the Treasury to the Southern planters and the makers of maple sugar in the Northeast.

The Government, during President HARRISON's term, freely admitted the fact thus "disclosed," for the Solicitor General, representing the Department of Justice before the Supreme Court in the case involving the constitutionality of the new law, declared that "the principle of a protective tariff necessarily justifies bounties," and asserted that "the amount of duty levied is a bounty to the domestic manufacturer," and that "it is with a view to such a benefit for him that it is levied."

Since the McKinley bill became a law the people have decided, as ex-Gov. WARMOTH believed they would, that the payment of bounties should not be continued, and we presume that he understands that argument in favor of the retention of the bounty provisions of the act will be futile. Raw sugar is now on the free list and the duty on refined sugar, which is practically a bounty for the Sugar Trust, is half a cent a pound. This duty yields no revenue, but is the instrument by which the combined refiners exact millions in tribute from consumers. The leading spirit of the combination has admitted to a committee of Congress that the American refiners can refine sugar as cheaply as it can be refined abroad. Congress may deem it expedient to provide for the collection of revenue by a duty on sugar. The imposition of a duty of half of a cent a pound on raw sugar, the equal duty on refined remaining undisturbed, would yield at least $15,000,000 in revenue without increasing the cost to the consumer. It may be that the duty on refined should slightly exceed the duty on raw sugar, to offset the export bounties enjoyed by refiners in certain foreign countries, but it is probable that if there shall be any difference in the tariff bill soon to be prepared, it will be very small, whatever the action taken with respect to sugar duties may be. As for the Southern planters, we do not see how they can reasonably hope for any discrimination in their favor. If a revenue duty shall be imposed on raw sugar, that duty will be protective incidentally so far as they are concerned, but public opinion is pretty clearly opposed to the payment to them of anything in addition in the form of a bounty. They have made a good deal of money out of the old bounty tariff and the new bounty, and the people are not inclined to increase their accumulations hereafter by submitting to the exaction of a special tax for the benefit of their purses and plantations.

THE RESCUE OF READING.

The authoritative statement made by Mr. ISAAC L. RICE in relation to the Reading Railroad Company and published in full in THE TIMES of Sept. 6, coupled with the disclosures that have since appeared, have emphasized the necessity for a thorough investigation and complete rehabilitation. It is now known that on the very day when the receivers were appointed because of a default of $2,750, money and securities to the amount of millions were readily found and paid over to brokers ostensibly on behalf of the company to protect unwarranted speculative accounts. The new management which succeeded to the control of the property upon the forced retirement of Mr. McLEOD has given plain evidence that it intends to follow in his footsteps, and has, in fact, aggravated the wrongs which he inflicted upon the company. Its attempt to belittle the force of Mr. RICE's statements and to conceal facts that should be known not only to the security holders, but to the officers of justice have failed, and justly so. Its inability to reply is tantamount to a self-condemnation of its course, for Mr. RICE's statements have not been the idle words of a careless man, but the well-considered, conservative presentation of the most important facts bearing upon the condition of the property by a man who has made it for four years his careful study, who was during part of that time a high official of the company, whose integrity and good purposes are unquestioned and unquestionable, and whose allegations have not met with even the shadow of a doubt. The disclosures in THE TIMES moreover have been substantiated by the publication of documents which are authentic and whose force cannot be controverted.

Reading security holders have shown their appreciation that the struggle on their behalf is not a local one by the steady stream of securities that has been flowing to Mr. RICE at his office, No. 34 Nassau Street, from every part of the country. The alleged reason for the Reading "friendly receivership" was a default on $2,750 coupons, held by an intimate friend and business associate of Mr. McLEOD. On the same day he paid to his brokers out of the company's funds $250,000 in cash and millions of par value of the company's securities. Mr. RICE now explains that these securities were used, not merely as margin for an unlawful speculation in Boston and Maine and New-York and New-England stocks, but also to cover short sales by the Reading Company of its own securities. It would be interesting to learn on what account, if at all, the present complacent management has dared to charge this iniquitous transaction. The heavy over-margining of this pretended account of the Reading Road in the office of one of the brokers was evidently for the purpose of covering other short sales not made for the Reading itself. The manner in which the Boston and Maine and New-York and New-England speculations were begun by the abstraction by Mr. McLEOD of securities from the company's treasury without authority, the passing of an absurd and meaningless resolution by the Board of Directors apparently to condone these high-handed proceedings, which were not and could not be ratified; the playing fast and loose with the securities of the company which followed thereupon, the repudiation by Mr. McLEOD himself, and then the acceptance by the new management of the enormous loss, amounting to about $1,500,000, on these transactions, are matters which demand the fullest light and unflinchingly honest treatment. The present management has utterly incapacitated itself for the task by concealing the truth and by pandering with this frightful iniquity. It has gone further. Mr. HARRIS has not only allowed himself to adopt all the evil consequences of Mr. McLEOD's speculations and to saddle the road with these enormous losses, but he has attempted to pay to one of Mr. McLEOD's brokers a bonus of $186,000 for private reasons, which can only be suspected. In the consummation of that end he has allowed himself to sign two contracts approving this claim in two different guises, one of which must necessarily be fictitious, and both of which are radically wrong from the standpoint of business or principle.

The startling decrease in the coal output of the Reading Coal and Iron Company, while its competitors were making larger increases, is scarcely explicable except on the ground of a willful restriction of output in order that its rivals might profit by a freer market. The treatment of the Lehigh Valley lease since the receivership is absolutely unjustifiable. In the face of the provision of the mortgages, on the faith of which $60,000,000 income securities were sold to a confiding public, the receivers appointed under these very mortgages have, out of moneys belonging to the bondholders, paid to the Lehigh Valley dividends that were unearned, ostensibly in order to preserve the lease, which they declared to be a valuable asset. To do this they were compelled to default on the Reading's own general mortgage bonds. Yet they knew that this lease could be, as it was, at any moment abrogated for a then existing debt. Four days after the abrogation of the lease, at the instance of the Lehigh Valley, the debt was readily settled by turning over 400,000 tons of coal. Mr. WILBUR, President of the Lehigh Valley, was at the time one of the receivers of the Reading Railroad, but after getting all that Reading had to give, he resigned, and Mr. WELSH was appointed secretly and suddenly in his place. The security holders were neither consulted nor notified.

But the time has at last come when there must be a change. The affairs of a great railroad corporation, the depository of the savings of millions of people, both at home and abroad, are evidently reeking with corruption. The use of the company's securities without regard even for the considerations of common decency in the furtherance of private speculations, the making of secret deals and contracts with brokers to cover up these transactions, the signing of fictitious contracts, the sacrifice of the company's interests in favor of its competitors by men closely affiliated and deeply interested in the affairs of those rival corporations, the throwing of a cloak of mystery and guarded secrecy over all these transactions, and the bare-faced attempt to shield these grave wrongdoings behind the bench of a court of equity, is a course which cannot be tolerated in a civilized community. Not alone the individual security holders, but the great moneyed institutions which hold Reading stocks or bonds, should, in the interest of corporate honesty, take immediate and concerted action for the rescue of this great property from the slough of maladministration and corruption into which it has fallen. The movement to this end is daily gaining in strength; but the importance of the cause demands that it should be overwhelming.

We hope that the opposition of the Canadian Government to the agreement made by the Canadian steamship and railroad companies and ratified by the Government at Washington concerning the inspection of immigrants arriving at Canadian ports on their way to this country can be overcome by the arguments of the Treasury Department or by some reasonable compromise. Thousands of immigrants are now coming into the United States by way of Canadian ports and Canadian railroads, and many of them take this route because by this course they avoid the inspection which the laws require to be made at our own ports. There is plenty of proof that paupers and other immigrants of the prohibited classes thus gain admission or are unloaded upon the people of this country by foreign municipalities, societies, or other organizations. If our Government shall not be permitted by the courtesy of Canada to make the necessary inspection at the ports of entry, it must be made at the points on the boundary where the immigrants seek to enter the United States. An inspection at the seaports would be much more convenient for all the interests affected, those of Canada not excepted. This is well understood by the Canadian steamship and railroad companies, which readily signed the agreement and are surprised and disappointed because Canada has refused to ratify it. Inspection on the boundary would cause considerable delay and annoyance on the part of the transportation companies. If the Canadian Government shall refuse to yield or to accept some reasonable compromise, we trust that our own Government will provide for the strict and rigid enforcement of the statutes by the most thorough inspection at every point on the boundary where immigrants may try to come in.

A special element of interest for Americans in the revolt at Rio is furnished by the fact that the three Brazilian vessels that visited us last Spring are all leading figures in it. When they lay in the North River, and received so many visitors, it would have astonished the officers and men to be told that in so short a time they would be involved in a civil war, and still more that they would be on opposite sides, fighting each other. The *Aquidaban*, with her heavy armor and big nine-inch guns, was one of the most prominent among the fighting ships of the international review, and now is the flagship of the insurgent squadron at Rio. The *Republica*, another of our guests, unarmored, and of only 1,300 tons, but credited with a speed of over 17 knots, is also one of Admiral MELLO's vessels. On the other hand, the *Tiradentes*, the third of our Brazilian visitors, is on PEIXOTO's side. She was absent at Montevideo when the naval revolt at Rio de Janeiro took place, and at late accounts had put out, expecting to meet and fight a steamer which had been fitted out by the revolutionists. She is of only about 800 tons displacement, but carries half a dozen 4.7-inch guns. Thus all our late visitors have prominent parts in the hostilities now going on.

AT THE HOTELS.

—Gen. R. N. Batchelder, United States Army, is at the Hoffman.

—Ex-Senator William Pinkney Whyte of Maryland is at the Fifth Avenue.

—Senators William B. Allison of Iowa and John R. McPherson of New-Jersey are at the Brevoort.

—Gen. John G. Hazard of New-Orleans and Michael Kazarin, Russian Commissioner to the Columbian Exposition, are at the Waldorf.

—Prince Yorihito Komatsu of Japan and Lieut. Nakamura of the Japanese Legation at Washington are at the Windsor.

The Czar to Abolish the Knout.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—A St. Petersburg correspondent says that an imperial ukase will shortly be issued abolishing the practice of knouting by the police. It is stated that the initiative has been taken by the Czar himself, who ordered the Governors of different provinces to report on this kind of punishment.

The reports submitted to the Czar revealed the fact that the use of the knout was often resorted to for the most trivial offenses; that women and even children were not exempt from it, and that frequently they were maimed for life. All the Governors favored its abolition.

STUBBORN SILVER SENATORS

THEIR OBSTINATE FIGHT AGAINST THE REPEAL BILL.

A Tax on the Public Patience that Threatens to be Carried to an Extreme—Friends of the Repeal of the Purchasing Clause of the Sherman Bill Becoming Indignant—Another Effort to be Made to Fix a Date for the Vote in the Senate.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—This week ought not to end without a demonstration of the purpose of the silver-purchase repeal men in the Senate to get to a vote. More than fifty members of the body, and perhaps sixty, are ready to vote for the unconditional repeal of the silver-purchase clause. A group of eight or ten men, some governed by selfish interests and others by desperation as they consider their waning political influence, are obstinately preventing the Senate from coming to a decision. It is a remarkable state of things, illustrating the possibility on the part of a few men in the Senate absolutely to stop all public business if they choose to invoke the protection of the rules of the body to help them accomplish their purpose.

Between the country and the Senators there have been interposed influences which are constantly at work here to encourage the refusal to permit a vote to be taken. When the reports came here, prior to the passage of the House repeal bill, that the country was in an anxious state because of uncertainty as to what the House would do, the silver men represented the public demand for repeal as coming from bankers and capitalists. When the repeal bill had been passed by one branch of the Congress, and the news came that public confidence had been in a degree restored by that action, the opponents of repeal at once made efforts to show that confidence had returned without influence from legislation and that there was no longer any occasion for passing the bill.

Arguments of this sort are constantly laid before the men who had been doubtful, but who will still vote for repeal, if a vote can be reached. Newspapers that are compliant have been employed to impress this view upon members of the Senate, and it may have been successful to the extent of increasing the hope that compromise is possible.

And just now comes the Elections bill in the House, which the Republican politicians of the Senate are referring to as a provoking interference at an unfortunate time, but which is really seized upon as a convenient pretext for opposition to repeal by men who would, in the absence of the Elections bill, be compelled to vote for every motion looking toward the success of the repeal bill.

Enormous power is in the hands of the opposition Senators under the operation of the Senate rules. If a vote can be refused on the repeal bill, there is no reason why two or three Senators should not, for something they do not approve in an appropriation bill, insist that it shall have unlimited debate to the extent of the session of the Congress or even to the end of the term. If it were possible to report the River and Harbor bill, with a well-distributed assortment of appropriations for the silver States, it is conceivable that the repeal might be put through as a rider; but unless that sort of a scheme can be invented to draw their votes, or the rules of the Senate can be adapted to restricting debate and affording the majority power to act, the Senate seems disposed to oppose public opinion and to support the silver Senators rather than the desire of the country and the pledges of the two party platforms.

There is some reason to believe that the plan of holding long sessions, or even continuous sessions, may bring the opposition to terms. The habit of the Senate is one of ease. To many of the members the idea of beginning early and sitting late, and possibly through the night, is repulsive. It is distasteful to the silver men, and if continuous sessions are kept up for three or four days, it will prove debilitating to some of them. The physical power that will sustain a fanatic may be greater than the ability of the man of sense to bear, but the trial ought to be made. Mr. Voorhees and Mr. Gorman are willing to face any test of endurance. When it comes to the test, the friends of the repeal expect to stay by until the opponents of the repeal are willing to say that they have made all the opposition that their constituents could expect of them. They all know that they cannot get free coinage for three years, and they also know that the country expected them to pass a repeal bill in three weeks.

At no time since the repeal came from the House have the silver men been so anxious as they are now. They have mistaken the forbearance of the business men and all of classes of private citizens for indifference. They begin to see the signs of returning indignation and resentment. With a majority in the House for the bill that represented the desire of 40,000,000 people as against the opposition of 19,000,000, they have protracted debate until they could in a measure dissipate the magnificent effect of the House's action. Very few private citizens in the United States can understand the degree of self-esteem shown by some Senators, encouraged, perhaps, by the obsequiousness manifested toward the Senator and the Senatorial office by the subordinates dependent upon their whims. This may sometimes weigh against the vast mass of people who learn to respect Senators by their names alone, attributing to them greatness of statesmanship and public importance altogether out of proportion to their real deserts. Little kings are proverbially proud.

The friends of repeal have been more patient than the character of the opposition justified, but the desire to afford all the necessary time for discussion has led them to forbear from adopting a programme harsh and disagreeable. Mr. Gorman and Mr. Voorhees and all the friends of repeal who have known of the difficulties of the situation and who have at the same time hoped to bring the repeal bill to the speedy passage hoped for by the Administration will resume the fight on Tuesday with something like the determination of soldiers. They are willing to abide by the decision of the majority. The minority has no use for the majority, and it does not propose to give it a chance. If the minority is to win, majority rule will hereafter be out of the question in the Senate.

CHOLERA EPIDEMIC IN FRANCE.

Rapid Spread of the Disease in the Department of Finistere.

PARIS, Sept. 17.—Cholera is epidemic in the Department of the Finistere, which borders the English Channel. At Damaret, a town of 1,200 inhabitants, near Brest, there are thirty cases. Acute cases have been reported also from Jaon, Pleyben, Triboul, and Douarnenez.

A thousand reserves, who had been called out for the manœuvres, arrived at Quimper, which has been infected since last Winter, but were detained there by Gen. Vasseur, who forbade their joining the main body of troops lest they spread the disease.

Strong efforts are being made to suppress the Catholic pilgrimages to Lourdes, in the Department of Hautes-Pyrenees.

Cholera in its most virulent form has appeared in Barreme, a village of 1,000 inhabitants in the Basses-Alpes. Forty-three cases and thirteen deaths have been reported there.

LONDON, Sept. 18.—The Times's correspondent in Madrid says the cholera is spreading in Bilbao and nearby towns. Twenty-six fresh cases and three deaths were reported from this district on Friday and Saturday.

Father Corrigan Makes a Statement.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 17.—The Rev. Patrick Corrigan, at all the masses in his church in Hoboken to-day read a statement explaining the Catholic school question in that city.

He said the Trustees had found the number of children had so increased that ten or twelve more teachers would be needed if the children were to be given proper secular education. He applied to Bishop Wigger for the necessary aid, but the Bishop refused it, saying he was well informed on Hoboken affairs, and did not believe the parish had 1,651 children of school age, as represented.

Father Corrigan said he then conferred with the Trustees of his church, and they decided not to continue the school because they could not give the children the education they needed without the extra teachers, and they could not afford to hire them. They are now waiting to hear from Bishop Wigger as to the plan of leasing the school to the city, with the approval of Mgr. Satolli.

Austin Corbin Warns Poachers.

BABYLON, L. I., Sept. 17.—Austin Corbin, President of the Long Island Railroad Company, is having considerable trouble with poachers, who fish and shoot upon his estate here. Poaching has become so extensive that Mr. Corbin has been forced to post notices and advertise in the local papers that he will prosecute all trespassers on his property.

He states in his notices that his estate is a private park, laid out under a State law, for the propagation and protection of fish, birds, and game. The place is a large one and is well stocked.

Victims of the Flood in Spain.

MADRID, Sept. 17.—The bodies of twenty-eight persons drowned in the recent flood at Villa-Canas were recovered to-day. Fourteen bodies known to be in a cave near the foot of a hill cannot be reached on account of the high water. Many more bodies are supposed to be in the ruins of the 300 dwellings which were wrecked by the flood.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—The Hon. George S. Boutwell of Massachusetts, one of the few surviving members of Gen. Grant's Cabinet, will surrender his residence in Boston next month in order to go to Washington to act as counsel for the Chilean Government in certain important cases to be brought before the commission especially appointed to consider them. The commission consists of the Chilean and Swedish Ministers, representing their respective Governments at Washington, and the Hon. John A. Goode of Virginia.

—When Senator Perkins was a youngster in California, friendless, and with only $2 in his pocket, a Mr. Knight, a merchant, gave him a situation as porter, where he could earn regular wages—$40 a month. He never forgot the kindness. When he had made a place for himself in the business world he sent for his old employer, who had in the meantime met with misfortune, and gave him a bookkeeper's place in his office worth $175 a month.

—Prof. B. B. Ross of the University of Louisiana has been elected Professor of Chemistry in the Alabama Agricultural and Mechanical College, to fill the chair made vacant by the death of Dr. Lupton. He is a native Alabamian and a graduate of the college. It is said there were more than a dozen candidates for the position.

—Miss Alice French, who is better known to the reading public in her literary role of "Octave Thanet," is described as one of those rarely wholesome-minded celebrities who do not find it necessary for people to have written something in order to like or love them. She is quite content, according to a friend, to be thoroughly unassuming.

—Senator Stewart of Nevada has discovered in a blind beggar in Washington a fellow-miner of thirty-five years ago, and has cheered the heart of the mendicant by dropping an occasional gold piece in the uplifted tin cup whenever he passes.

—Mr. A. Coffin has buried the hopes of the Iowa Prohibitionists by declining the nomination for Governor on the ground that the issues are too grave for him to confront.

SMALL TALK.

—In Munich recently the Socialists hit upon a novel device for punishing the proprietor of a beer cellar who had refused to let his rooms for a meeting of the Socialists' club. For the Sunday after his refusal he had arranged a concert, at which he expected his takings to be considerable. But the Socialists mustered early and in large numbers. They filled up the whole available space and ordered only—water. The landlord was horrified to realize what happened. His expected profit was turned into a heavy loss. The Socialists stood their ground stoically, depriving themselves of the thing which is dearest to them, and which, according to a German proverb, makes a Bavarian "the most terrible of all terrors." The landlord sued the leaders of the Socialists for breach of the peace, but as no such breach could be proved, they were let go without fines.

—An English magazine the other day asked women to tell what they consider their pet aversion. Here are some of the answers received: "The endless discussion of the Irish question." "A formal lunch party." "My pet aversion has no name or being, yet I see her plainly with my spirit's eye. There she sits, always neat and unruffled, ever wearing that serene smile which makes me long to shake her, if only to see how she would look then. Always conscientious, always kind, her worst fault is that she has no fault." "My pet aversion is the fidgety, tidying woman." "Cows, of course! If I only knew what that long and steady stare means! But I don't, and mystery commands awe."

—The figure 6 played a prominent part in the life of a young woman who recently died at Americus, Ga. She was born on Nov. 16, 1846; moved to Americus in 1856, joined the church in 1864, was married Aug. 26, 1866; was the mother of six children, and was buried Jan. 16, 1893, at the age of forty-six, after having been married twenty-six years. There are eleven sixes in these facts, and eleven times six makes the year of the century in which she was married, 1866.

—An average waltz takes a dancer over about three-quarters of a mile, a square dance makes him cover half a mile. A girl with a well-filled programme travels thus in one evening: Twelve waltzes, nine miles; four other dances at half a mile apiece which is hardly a fairly big estimate, two miles more; the intermission stroll and the trips to the dressing room to renovate her gown and complexion, half a mile more; grand total, eleven and one-half miles.

NUGGETS.

—They were seated on the hotel piazza together, and, to tell the truth, she found him very dull. Suddenly she was seized with an idea.

"How far off is that mountain, Mr. George?"

"Two miles."

"You couldn't walk there and back in two hours."

"Couldn't I? Well, I guess I could. I can do it in an hour."

"Really? Well, I don't believe it. I'll bet you a box of candy that you can't start now and be back in an hour."—Harper's Bazar.

—Miss Elder—Yes, Mr. Skidds, the servant who admited you has been in our family for forty years.

Mr. Skidds (anxious to say something)—How interesting. Of course she is attached to you from having nursed you in your infancy.—Detroit Free Press.

—Haversup More—Weary Walker's too much of a 'ristocrat fer de business.

Maney Steppes—What's he doin' now?

Haversup More—Got so he won't sleep anywhere 'cept on a flower bed.—Puck.

—"How do you like this style of bonnet?" she asked.

"I don't know yet," he answered, without looking up from his paper. "I haven't seen the bill yet."—Washington Star.

—Cousin Clara—Why don't you get married, Jack? You're so domestic.

Cousin Jack—That's just it, coz; I'd be home too much, you see.—Once a Week.

—Watts—I wonder how this world will get along when you and I have left it?

Potts—You'd better be wondering how we'll get along.—Indianapolis Journal.

The Irish Amnesty Meeting.

DUBLIN, Sept. 17.—More than 12,000 persons attended the amnesty meeting in Limerick to-day. William Redmond, Parnellite member of Parliament, and Pierce Mahony made addresses in favor of the release of Irish political prisoners. The meeting passed resolutions censuring Home Secretary Asquith because he opposed the liberation of these prisoners and denouncing the Liberal Party for having abandoned its promises to do them justice.

Mr. Gladstone, also, was blamed for his apathy in the cases of Irish political offenders, and his alleged indifference to their fate was contrasted with the sympathy he manifested toward the oppressed in foreign countries.

Arkansas Banks Have Plenty of Cash.

LITTLE ROCK, Ark., Sept. 17.—It has been given out at all cotton points in this State that the Arkansas banks have ample money to pay cash for all cottton brought to market. The staple is now moving at a lively rate, 7¾ cents being the closing price of the Little Rock market last night. Indications are now that the crop will foot up 750,000 bales in Arkansas.

WISCONSIN CENTRAL LEASE

NORTHERN PACIFIC MORE THAN $1,000,000 OUT OF POCKET.

A Transaction by Which a Few Men Are Said to Have Made a Great Deal of Money—It Was Chiefly Brought About by Men Who Were Directors in Both Companies—History of the Wisconsin Central.

A peculiar and suggestive phase of railroad financiering is presented in the relations between the Northern Pacific Railroad Company and the Wisconsin Central system—an unprofitable network of small roads, chiefly in Wisconsin, Illinois, and Minnesota. By an arrangement which John Swope of Philadelphia, in his suit against Henry Villard, Edwin H. Abbot, C. L. Colby, Colgate Hoyt, and others, terms "a conspiracy," the Wisconsin Central lines were leased in perpetuity to the Northern Pacific Company on April 1, 1890.

This transaction was effected at a period when Henry Villard and his adherents were in absolute control of the Northern Pacific, and the Messrs. Abbot, Colby, and Hoyt were in absolute control of the Wisconsin Central system. Mr. Colby and Mr. Hoyt were elected Directors of the Northern Pacific Company in 1887 and were in the board when the lease was signed. President Abbot of the Wisconsin Central and David S. Wegg, a Director of that company, were elected Directors of the Northern Pacific in the Fall of 1890. Mr. Villard has said over his own signature that he never had any interest in the Wisconsin Central.

For some time past statements have been in circulation that the men who engineered the movement by which the Wisconsin Central—while a non-productive property—was saddled on the Northern Pacific Company made several millions of dollars out of the transaction. Mr. Swope, in his complaint, alleges that the amount of money wrongfully diverted from the Northern Pacific Company was something like $10,000,000. The published financial statements of the business of the Northern Pacific Company have shown that that company lost about $1,000,000 in operating the Wisconsin Central lines.

The receivers of the Northern Pacific have been compelled by circumstances to refuse the further payment of the Wisconsin Central rental, and the officers of the last named company have applied to the courts in Milwaukee to have the lease abrogated.

The Wisconsin Central Railroad Company was formed July 1, 1871. At that time the Portage, Winnebago and Superior Railroad Company consolidated with the Manitowoc and Minnesota Railroad, and the name of Wisconsin Central was taken by the new organization. The contract for building the road was secured by the Phillips & Colby Construction Company. The main line from Menasha, Wis., to Stevens Point was opened in 18[illegible]1, and the extension to Ashland, Wis., giving the road a mileage of 253, was completed in 1877. The Portage Branch was built in 1875 and 1876. No interest was paid on the bonds issued in 1871 after July, 1875, and under the terms of the mortgage control of the road passed into the hands of John A. Stewart and Edwin H. Abbot as Trustees.

In the month of June, 1877, Charles L. Colby, Edwin H. Abbot, Colgate Hoyt, and other men interested in the construction and management of the Wisconsin Central Railroad formed an operating company with the title of Wisconsin Central Company, under the general laws of Wisconsin. The object of this new company was to acquire ownership and possession of the entire Wisconsin Central trunk-line system, which included the Minnesota, St. Croix and Wisconsin, the Wisconsin and Minnesota, the Chippewa Falls and Western, the St. Paul and St. Croix Falls, the Wisconsin Central, the Penobee, and the Packwaukee and Montello Railroads, all independent corporations, and their leased lines, the Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago and the Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota Railroad. The roads of the Wisconsin Central system connected Ashland on Lake Superior, St. Paul and Minneapolis in Minnesota, and the Gogebic iron range in Michigan with the cities of Milwaukee and Chicago. The total mileage of the system was 828 miles.

The Wisconsin Central Company was capitalized at $15,000,000, of which $3,000,000 was in preferred stock. First-mortgage bonds to the amount of $12,000,000 were issued, with fifty years to run at 5 per cent. interest. Income bonds to the amount of $9,000,000, bearing 5 per cent. interest, non-cumulative, were also issued. The preferred stock, it was provided, should draw cumulative dividends from July 1, 1887. On July 1, 1888, the Wisconsin Central Company entered upon the actual possession of all the roads in the system except the Wisconsin Central and its leased line, the Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago Road. The operating company, however, practically controlled the last-named roads, having bought seven eighths of the stock and about two-thirds of the bonds. The general balance sheet of the Wisconsin Central Company submitted June 30, 1889, the first annual meeting after the company had obtained control of all these railroad properties, showed that there had been expended for road and equipment $14,446,498. The company then owned $23,137,840 in securities, and the total liabilities were about $40,000,000. Of the assets $15,500,000 were in the stock and bonds of the Wisconsin Central Railroad.

The Messrs. Colby, Abbot, and Hoyt constituted themselves Trustees and held in their possession the whole of the stock of the Wisconsin Central Company. They issued non-voting trustee certificates, which were the only form of stock delivery. The offices of these Trustees were at 36 Wall Street, in this city, and at 50 State Street, in Boston.

In the month of May, 1889, an arrangement for the Northern Pacific to run over the lines of the Wisconsin Central Company into St. Paul and Chicago was made by contract for ninety-nine years from July 1, 1889. Henry Villard and his associates, who for the second time had come into the control of the Northern Pacific Company, were not satisfied with this agreement, however, and in January, 1890, it was decided to change their contract to a lease on a rental basis of 35 per cent. of gross earnings. The entire Wisconsin Central system was, therefore, leased to the Northern Pacific on April 1, 1890. A certain large stockholder, who lives in the quiet city of Philadelphia, has remarked on various occasions that this was the most costly April fool joke ever perpetrated on the Northern Pacific corporation.

The terms of the lease provided that if the sum of the operating expenses, taxes, and rentals (including $350,000 paid to the Chicago and Northern Pacific for Chicago terminals) should be less than 59 per cent. of the gross earnings of the Wisconsin Central lines, one-half the difference between such sum and 59 per cent. of the gross earnings should be paid to the Wisconsin Central Company and one-half retained by the Northern Pacific Company. Through freights are divided between the Northern Pacific and Wisconsin lines on the basis of locals charged by each company.

The Northern Pacific Railroad Company also assumed the lease of the Chicago and Northern Pacific Railroad theretofore leased by the Wisconsin Central Company, and guaranteed the interest on its funded debt, amounting to $26,392,000. The last-named company has been operated separately. The following statement shows the earnings, operating expenses, rentals, and deficit of the Wisconsin Central lines for the year ending June 30, 1892:

Gross earnings		$5,543,964.18
Operating expenses	$3,496,237.80	
Taxes	191,963.48	
Interest and exchange	822.27	
Loss from operating City Belt Line	8,181.23	
Rental paid Wisconsin Central Company	1,812,175.57	5,509,380.85
Net earnings		$34,583.83
Rental Chicago Terminals	$350,000.00	
Rental Milwaukee	88,540.87—	
Paid through Wisconsin Cent. lines		$438,540.87
Deficit		$403,957.04

A general balance sheet prepared by the Treasurer of the Northern Pacific Company last January showed that the actual deficiency to the Northern Pacific in operating the Wisconsin Central lines since Jan. 16, 1890, amounted to $930,265. In addition to that sum, there had been advanced to the Wisconsin Central Company for the purpose of acquiring terminals at Milwaukee, of which no account had been rendered to the Treasurer, $229,466.81. This sum was, it is alleged, expended for land in Milwaukee, which is held in the name of Edwin H. Abbot, trustee, and which is offered for sale.

The Chicago and Northern Pacific, although leased to the Wisconsin Central, has been operated as a separate corporation, and has received from the Northern Pacific Company a fixed rental of $350,000 per year. Of the 300,000 shares of the capital stock of this road, 150,100 shares were put into the hands of Henry Villard, Charles L. Colby, and Thomas F. Oakes in trust for the benefit of the Northern Pacific Road. Following is an official statement about the Chicago and Northern Pacific property: It consists of 332.23 acres, and has 10.7 miles of main track, 14 miles of second main, and 43.7 miles of side track, or a total of 65.5 miles. There are 7 stone suburban stations and 9 frame stations; a freight house, capacity of 80,000 square feet; a possible capacity of 1,394,000 square feet, with room for 74 additional miles of storage, team, and side-track. It has also acquired special charter rights which are estimated highly by the promoters of the enterprise. The company has a bonded debt of $26,392,000. The general balance sheet of the Northern Pacific Company of June, 1892, showed that the Northern Pacific Company had advanced the Chicago and Northern Pacific Company $685,861. That debt was carried on the books in the form of an account current, and was subsequently increased to $1,071,500.

The leasing of the Wisconsin Central by the Northern Pacific has been regarded as the personal scheme of the Messrs. Villard, Abbot, Colby, and Hoyt, and, perhaps, one or two others. It has been severely criticized by various persons interested in Northern Pacific securities. The special committee consisting of Henry Clews, Brayton Ives, and Jay Cooke, Jr., who made an investigation of the affairs of the Northern Pacific Company last Winter for the stockholders, spoke as follows of this Wisconsin Central transaction:

"Inasmuch as the present deplorable financial condition of the Northern Pacific Company is due, more than to any other one cause, to its assumption of the burdens of the Wisconsin Central system, it is only proper that the facts should be clearly stated, especially as they furnish an instructive and startling chapter in the history of railroad management. The first effort to bring together the two systems was made more than ten years ago, when the Oregon and Transcontinental Company bought many thousand shares of Wisconsin Central common stock. The disasters which overtook the Oregon and Transcontinental Company and the Northern Pacific delayed the consummation of the plan, but the scheme was again revived under the leadership of the former company on the return to office in 1888 of its original President. As a necessary step, those in control of the Wisconsin Central obtained places in the Northern Pacific Board. During the years that had passed, this party had spent large sums of money in buying property in Chicago. In fact, although they were backed by enormous capital, their investment had become so extensive that it was essential for them to find a purchaser or a guarantor. The former was not to be had, but the latter was found in the Northern Pacific Company. By the purchase of many millions of its stock through the Oregon and Transcontinental Company, control of the Northern Pacific was secured in 1889, and a few months later the threatening burden of Wisconsin Central was shifted on to its shoulders.

"The desperate condition of Wisconsin Central affairs is shown by the deficit of nearly $1,000,000 in its operation since the lease was made, and this loss has been incurred in spite of all the business the Northern Pacific could throw over its lines and all the benefit its influence could give. The figures quoted above show that if the Northern Pacific had not assumed the burdens of the Wisconsin Central after it had leased the Chicago and Northern Pacific the Wisconsin Central would have been hopelessly bankrupt. It was not a first-class road. It ran from Chicago and Milwaukee to St. Paul, but it had no terminals of its own at either of the latter places, while at Chicago it had assumed liabilities for terminals far beyond its needs, and which were sure to ruin it unless it could find tenants. The distance from Chicago to St. Paul by the Chicago and Northwestern Road is 400 miles, while by the Wisconsin Central it is 462 miles, or 15 per cent. further; consequently, as trainmen are paid by the number of miles run, every train over the Wisconsin Central costs for train service 15 per cent. more than a similar train over the Northwestern. Again, the maximum grades over the Wisconsin Central are thirty-four feet to the mile, as against fifteen feet in the case of the Burlington and Northern, another of its rivals to St. Paul, equal to a difference of 75 per cent. in the number of cars that can be hauled. To compete successfully under such disadvantages is well-nigh impossible, but the difficulties named should arouse special efforts to overcome others. There are, however, no signs of such efforts. In all respects Northern Pacific interests seem to be subordinated to those of Wisconsin Central. At Chicago, the station for which the Northern Pacific pays $350,000 annually is known generally as the Wisconsin Central station.

"The Wisconsin Central organization is unique. It is the closest of close corporations. Its stockholders have no voice in its affairs. Three Trustees control it absolutely. They perform all the functions of stockholders at annual meetings (if, indeed, any are ever held) and of Directors in the management of the property. These three Trustees are Directors of the Northern Pacific. Two other Directors have been so closely allied with these three for years as to make their interests identical and to form one party. They are, without doubt, the dominant influence in the board. The same influence was dominant also when the lease was made. That lease rescued from bankruptcy the Wisconsin Central with the Chicago and Northern Pacific, and increased their value to the extent of millions of dollars. The chief beneficiaries of this action were the members of the syndicate which was staggering under the roads. The leading spirits in this syndicate, and the men who by reason of their position should and must have known the financial status of the Wisconsin Central, were also Northern Pacific Directors who fought most persistently for the lease, and could not be otherwise than immensely benefited by it. Their gain, however, involved a corresponding loss to the Northern Pacific."

Charles L. Colby of the Phillips & Colby Construction Company, builders of the Wisconsin Central Railroad, was born in Boston Highlands in May, 1839. He was graduated from Brown University in 1858, and he entered railroad service twelve years later. He became Treasurer of the construction company in 1890, and after the Wisconsin Central was built he was elected Vice President of that road. From 1877 to 1890 he was President of the Wisconsin Central associated lines, including the Wisconsin Central, Wisconsin and Minnesota, St. Croix and Wisconsin, and Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago Railroads. Subsequently he became a Director of the Northern Pacific Railroad.

Edwin Hale Abbot is a native of Beverly, Mass., where he was born Jan. 26, 1834. He studied law after leaving school and was admitted to the bar. In May, 1873, he became General Solicitor of the Wisconsin Central Railroad and has been connected with that company ever since as Director and subsequently as Vice President and Trustee. He succeeded Charles L. Colby as President and Treasurer a few years ago and holds those offices now. Mr. Abbot is also President of the Chicago, Wisconsin and Minnesota, and the Milwaukee and Lake Winnebago Railroads.

THREE NEGROES LYNCHED.

They Would Not Tell Where Their Brother, a Murderer, Was Hiding.

NEW-ORLEANS, La., Sept. 17.—There was a triple lynching near this city last night, but it was conducted so quietly that the horrible affair was not known until this morning. The victims of the vengeance of the mob were three negro brothers named Julian, and the offense for which they were punished in so summary a manner was the shielding of a fourth brother. Roselius Julian, who on Friday afternoon shot and killed Judge Victor Estopinal, before whom he was being tried for a trivial offense. He also wounded the Judge's son, and then made good his escape.

The shooting occurred in the courtroom, and the murderer continued firing until the Judge, who followed to close in upon him, fell mortally wounded outside the building. The brutal negro then stood over his fallen victim and fired a fourth shot, which is supposed to have passed through the heart.

Officer Korber ran to assist the Judge, and the negro made a dash across the grounds for his cabin. Just at this time August Estopinal, a son of the murdered man, appeared and gave chase to the murderer. The negro reached his cabin, and, coming out, fired two shots and wounded the young man, who sought safety in an adjoining house.

The negro provided himself well with ammunition while in the cabin, and then started for the swamps in the rear of the city. Posses were immediately organized, and all night the surrounding country was searched, but the murderer was not found.

The mother, two brothers, and two sisters of the negro Roselius were arrested yesterday afternoon and taken to the jail on Judge Estopinal's place near Southport. Another brother was arrested later in the day in the same neighborhood and taken to the same jail. They were supposed to be preparing to send him supplies.

After hours of searching for the murderer, a body of about twenty-five men came to the jail. Some spoke in favor of hanging the whole five, while others insisted that only two of the brothers be hung. This was finally agreed to, and several of the men went into the jail and brought out with them the two doomed negroes. They were hurried across to a pasture 100 yards distant, and there asked to take their last chance of saving their lives by confessing where their brother was hidden. The negroes made no reply. They were told to pray. The taller negro was then hanged. He remained suspended fully five minutes before the second one was hanged. The shorter negro stood gazing at the horrible death of his brother without flinching.

The mob remained at the place for about half an hou,r when some one suggested that they go back and hang the three others. This was opposed by several, and it was finally decided that they should go back and take the remaining brother out to Camp Parapet and hang him there. The other two were to be taken out and flogged, with an order to get out of the parish in less than half an hour. The mob then started back to the jail, and put their threats into execution.

The murder of Judge Estopinal is thought to have been the carrying out of a preconceived plan. He had been very strict in his rulings when the negro element of the parish were brought before him.

The negroes are massing to-night at Camp Parapet and arming with the intention of slaughtering the white people in that section. The whites in the rear near the swamps have been served with notices to leave, and many have abandoned their homes.

Cheaper World's Fair Tickets.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 17.—At a meeting of the trunk line Passenger Agents in New-York a few days ago the Pennsylvania Railroad Company presented a proposition to reduce the excursion fare to the World's Fair from New-York to Chicago from $20 to $15. This was voted down at the meeting, but the Pennsylvania Railroad Company will in all probability put the reduction in operation. The New-York Central and the West Shore have already consented to the proposition.

MORE SOCIALISTS FROM FRANCE.

Labor Delegates Tell Local Unions What They Believe and Hope.

The French labor delegates from the Municipal Council of Paris yesterday visited the various labor organizations in this city.

Although they officially represent the laboring classes in Paris they are nearly all individually affiliated with the French Socialistic element that has lately made great progress in Paris, and like all other new converts to an ism they are aggressive and overflow with enthusiasm for the cause. So in their perambulations yesterday they endeavored to make converts among American workmen who already know all about Socialism in this country.

The first visit that they made was to the Labor Conference for the Relief of the Unemployed at 257 East Tenth Street. Samuel Gompers, who was their guide, introduced them as the representatives of the Paris trades unions, who had sent through them friendly greetings to American workingmen. They were welcomed by Chairman Weismann.

Mr. Gompers was angry, and when called upon to speak, said: "I had hoped that the French delegates would have been spared the pain of being obliged to witness the divisions in the labor movement in New-York. Last night the spectacle came up unexpectedly. I had hoped that we could all have united in giving our visitors a reception. The peace at last night's meeting was rudely disturbed by certain persons. I do not wish to mention any names, nor do I want to mar the pleasure of our visitors.

"It was first intended to have a joint reception by all unions, but divisions took place, and consequently two receptions are to be given. One reception will be held on Monday evening at 50 East Tenth Street, and every delegate to this conference and the executive officers of the New-York unions have been invited to participate in this reception."

Then turning to the French delegates, Mr. Gompers said: "You will hear many things about the wage workers of America, but if you hear anything to the discredit of any faction, I beg you to take it with a grain of salt."

Mr. Barthelemy of the Paris delegation thanked the conference for the reception. M. Martin followed with an address of thanks, and then said: "We represent in general the spirit of the Socialistic workers of France. I cannot understand how it is that a man who is engaged in hard work and in the class struggle of labor can be anything but a Socialist. The members of this delegation come here as the friends of American workingmen, but at the same time we are, and shall at all times be, Socialists.

"We should like to impress upon American workingmen the fact that the advanced leaders of labor in France are all Socialists. But, although this delegation is composed of Socialists, they are not all of the same school, as we have five or six different Socialistic schools in France. But it does not matter how divided we are, we still remain Socialists, and strive for the same end, the emancipation of labor. The Socialist workmen of France have made great progress, and now they have sixty seats in the Chamber."

Mr. Gompers in reply said: "Many of the remarks of our friends we echo, and as a proof of our sincerity we cite the fact that we are tolerant in action. We are not against Socialist workmen organized in unions and fighting for organized labor. The platform of the American Federation of Labor is broad enough for every phase of the labor movement."

Mme. Brout, one of the Paris delegates, spoke in favor of Socialism and woman's rights. She said: "I believe that workingwomen can obtain their rights only by the abolition of the wage system and the Socialistic revolution."

The French delegation visited the meeting of the Central Labor Federation, and here the members were in their element, for nearly all the unions represented here are of Socialistic tendencies.

A committee of the Socialistic Labor Party called at the meeting to make arrangements for giving the Parisians a reception. It was agreed to have a reception to-morrow evening at 64 East Fourth Street.

BAIL FOR CASHIER BAIN.

His Bondsman C. J. Fagan, Who Recommended Him to the Home Bank.

Cashier Bain of the Home Bank, who was arrested Friday last for the theft of $21,685 worth of bonds from the vaults of the Home Bank, was admitted to bail by Police Justice Martin late on Saturday night. His bondsman, Charles J. Fagan of 105 West Eleventh Street, qualified for $10,000, giving four pieces of unincumbered real estate, worth $80,000, as security.

Mr. Fagan is a wealthy retired cattle dealer who is now engaged in real estate transactions. He said to a reporter for The New-York Times last night:

"When I was in the cattle trade I kept my account in the West Side Bank, where Bain was employed. I have known him for nearly twenty years and thought well of him. When the Home Bank was organized, ten or eleven years ago, Mr. Stephenson came to me and asked me if I could recommend Bain. I said I knew him and thought him a capable, honest fellow, and gave him a first-class recommendation. He was then employed by the Home Bank as cashier.

"When I heard of his trouble I thought of his wife and children, and when he was arrested, as soon as I could make the arrangements, I bailed him out. I have perfect confidence in him, yet I went on his bond as much for his wife's and his children's sake as for his own."

OBITUARY.

William T. White, M. D.

Dr. William T. White of 130 East Thirtieth Street died yesterday of heart disease. He had lived in the Thirtieth Street house for twenty-seven years, and was well known as a general practitioner. He was born sixty-four years ago at Richmond, Me., and was graduated from the New-York Medical College in 1855 after a preliminary course at the Bowdoin College Medical School. He was afterward demonstrator of anatomy at Bowdoin. For eight years he was chief surgeon of the Panama Railroad on the isthmus. For twenty-six years he was a member of the New-York Academy of Medicine, being at different times its Secretary and Vice President. He was also a member of the County Medical Society, the American Medical Association, trustee of the Genealogical and Biographical Society, and one of the founders of the New-York State Medical Association and the New-York Physicians' Mutual Aid Society. He was also Vice President of the New-York Medico-Historical Society and one of the Board of Managers of the New-York Society for the Relief of Widows and Orphans of Medical Men.

For fifteen years Dr. White was attending surgeon at the Demilt Dispensary. He was formerly visiting surgeon at the Presbyterian Hospital and the Charity Hospital on Blackwell's Island. For twenty-one years he was attending physician at the Home for the Relief of Aged Indigent Females. He had been editor for fifteen years of the Medical Register for New-York, New-Jersey, and Connecticut. He was also, though not himself a veterinarian, the President of the New-York College of Veterinary Surgeons.

The funeral will take place at 4 o'clock to-morrow afternoon at the house in East Thirtieth Street. The burial will be in Woodlawn Wednesday.

Became Jealous and Claimed Her Husband.

ROSLYN, L. I., Sept. 17.—George E. McLean of this village married his cousin, Miss Nettie Frith of Brooklyn, July 12. The ceremony was performed in Brooklyn by the Rev. A. J. Wright.

The couple kept the marriage a secret, and there is no telling when it would have leaked out had not McLean caused his bride to become jealous of his attentions to other girls. She yesterday told her husband's parents of the marriage. The announcement caused considerable surprise.

The bride's father is a brother of Mrs. McLean senior, and is well known in the Eastern District of Brooklyn, where he lives. The young people have been forgiven.

Hoboken Democrats Have an Outing.

COLLEGE POINT, L. I., Sept. 17.—The M. J. Coyle Association of Hoboken, N. J., composed of prominent Hudson County Democrats, held their annual outing at Witzel's Point View Grove to-day. They arrived on the steamer John Sylvester, 500 strong.

Among those present were Sheriff Stanton, County Clerk McLoughlin, Assemblyman Carroll, Freeholder Ellis, Aldermen Kelly and Fenton, Water Commissioner Murray, Water Register Lohman, School Trustee Hicks, Congressmen Dunn, Fielder, and Cadmus, Chief of Police Donovan, ex-Police Commissioner Kaufman, Police Captain Hays, Coroner Costello, and Assessors Tallon and Harken.

BUSINESS TROUBLES

THE DEMME AND DIERKE FURNITURE COMPANY of Waukegan, Wis., and Chicago, assigned Saturday. Assets are estimated at $400,000 and liabilities at $150,000. The concern is in the hands of a receiver. Attorney Newman, who represents the company, says that the present action was taken to prevent any preferences being made in the event of the receiver's being discharged by the court.

WEST TROY WATER WORKS COMPANY.—Sheriff Cross of Albany County, N. Y., has seized the office and fixtures of the West Troy Water Works Company on an attachment procured by the National Exchange Bank of Albany, which holds a note for $1,100.

THE IDAHO COMMERCIAL COMPANY at Weiser, Idaho, has failed, with assets of $60,000 and liabilities of $40,000. The indebtedness is nearly all due to banking depositors.

THE TAYLOR CYCLE COMPANY, doing business at 370 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, has assigned. No statement of assets or liabilities was filed.

DROPPED FROM THE LOTOS

MR. WILLIAM WILDE FORGOT A LITTLE MATTER OF $14.

Known to Fame as Oscar, the Æsthete's, Brother, as Mrs. Frank Leslie's Ex-Husband, as Having Been "Born Tired," and as Chronically Willing to Drink All Night at Somebody Else's Expense—His London Scheme to Establish a Play Foundry.

Occasionally, it is the expected which happens. An illustration of this has just been afforded by the fact that nobody has been taken by surprise though Mr. William Wilde, equally distinguished as the brother of the great original Æsthete and the husband of Mrs. Frank Leslie, has been dropped from membership by the Lotos Club for having long, continuously, and contumaciously failed to pay his dues and other things.

It does not, apparently, mitigate the offense of Mr. Wilde that the sum of his offending in this particular instance amounts to as much as $14.

He has, to repeat, been dropped from the club rolls, and the place in which he was wont to sit and drink brandy and soda at other people's expense, and recall, with anecdotes, the society he used to adorn in London, will know him no more. Neither will his memory be kept green by permanent residence on the blackboard of the club that now misses him, yet does not, to any serious extent, mourn his loss.

A member of the Lotos had this to say, among other things, about the celebrated man who once boasted simultaneously of four things—that he was Lady Wilde's son, Oscar Wilde's brother, Mrs. Leslie's husband, and a barrister at law of the Inner Temple.

"I do not think that if Wilde should ever return to this country, even the most sanguine and well-meaning brass band would salute him with the strains of 'Willie, We Have Missed You.' Not that he was half a bad fellow. He could tell a pretty good story once in a while, and chaps who wanted to sit up all night and swig, but didn't care to do so in solitude, could always count on having his company—if they were willing to foot the bill.

"He was the most thoroughgoing night owl that ever lived and positively hated daylight.

"He was a well-educated man, too, and could write interestingly, but in a light and frivolous vein. He owed most of his celebrity to his height and his easy-going manner, and, above all, to his excellent imitations of his brother, the Æsthete. These latter were simply killing.

"You know, Oscar had a fat, potato-choked sort of a voice, and to hear 'Willie" counterfeit that voice and recite parodies of his brother's poetry while he struck appropriate and æsthetic attitudes was a rare treat.

"He was, beyond question, the very laziest man that ever went around in shoe leather. Once he said to me, 'You Americans have got one deliciously neat phrase. You speak of a man being 'born tired.' That suits me to a dot. I was born tired, and I shall suffer from that congenital tired feeling to the very last.' Yes, he was lazy beyond all ordinary belief."

"Then Mrs. Leslie had good grounds for her plaintive protest that 'Willie' wouldn't work?"

"I should rather say she had. Work? He never even tried to work—never so much as made a pretense of trying to work. On one occasion he lamented to me that he was not born in the latter days of Rome, when fellows used to have slaves to feed them at dinner time."

"Was he much distressed by Mrs. Leslie's complaints to the public of his idleness?"

"Not he—not for a moment. I remember the day the thing was published. We were in the club, as usual, and somebody had told him that his wife had discussed him in an interview with a reporter. It didn't faze him a bit. He was, however, too lazy to read the article for himself. So he asked me to read it for him. When I had finished he made no comment on it. So I said to him, 'How about this?' He made a ring of cigar smoke, watched it, and said:

"'Oh! That's all right, old chap!'

"And that was the only reference he ever made to it."

"Didn't Mrs. Leslie complain that he spent most of his time at the Lotos Club?"

"She did, indeed, and made it a part of her charges against him, too, in her application for a divorce. He remarked, on a certain occasion:

"'What of it? Suppose I spend my time there? Don't I spend her money there, too? It's an even thing between the two of us, isn't it?'"

"He took the divorce very coolly, did he not?"

"Like everything else. He was a regular Sir Charles Coldstream, the most used-up man in the world, and everything was a bore. But he told a friend of mine that he would make a fight against the case in London, and, being a barrister at law, determined to conduct the affair in person. He said to my friends:

"'Look here, this is the greatest chance of my life. I've never had a client yet, though I've been a barrister a long time. So I'll take advantage of my opportunity and retain myself for my own defense.'

"And, I believe, he made a pretty hot defense, too. But it took place in London, and consequently nobody ever heard of it here.

"Somebody once had the audacity to ask him why he married Mrs. Leslie. He blew a cigar ring—he was a great hand at cigar rings, Wilde was—and calmly made reply:

"'Pon my soul, I don't know! Do you? I really ought to have married Mrs. Langtry, I suppose.'

"When the friend to whom I alluded just now met 'Willie' in London last Spring, he hinted to him that if he were going to resume his residence in London it wouldn't be a bad thing to do to square up his accounts in New-York. Next day my friend met 'Willie,' who said:

"'Look here, my boy, I've been meditating very seriously what you said to me about settling up my small I. O. U.'s in New-York. Don't you think my late wife, Mrs. Leslie, ought to do it for the sake of the family?'"

"What is he doing in London?"

"I'm not quite positive. All I know is that he told the same friend:

"'Some day I'm going to buy a second-hand copy of Rochefoucauld's maxims, and then I'll set up a play foundry in London in opposition to my brother Oscar.'"

"Is there any prospect of his paying up his debt to the Lotos?"

The member of that corporation thus challenged looked out of the window, twisted his mustache, and then replied gravely:

"That greatly depends, I think, on the character of the profits of Mr. William Wilde's contemplated play foundry."

Enormous Forest Fires in Wisconsin.

MILWAUKEE, Wis., Sept. 17.—Rains about Merrill, Marshfield, and Stevens Point to-day have greatly quenched the forest fires in the region where they have thus far been most disastrous, but dispatches from Ashland to-night say the fires in the extreme northern part of the State have assumed most threatening proportions. All day settlers have been pouring into Ashland from all directions, flying from the advancing flames, which have devoured their homes and all their belongings. The cinders and smoke hanging over that city are described as almost blinding.

At Parishville a large iron plant was burned to-day. Settlers arriving in Ashland tell pitiful stories, and many fell exhausted when they reached the city. The fire now covers about 200 square miles of territory, and is going northward. The damage to standing timber is enormous.

Lambert Tree Favors Repeal.

Lambert Tree of Chicago, ex-Minister to Russia, is at the Clarendon Hotel. He said when spoken to about the silver question that nobody doubted the wisdom of repealing the purchasing clause of the Sherman law. He thought the best interests of the country demanded its repeal, and that too much politics was being infused into it.

The Ives-Roberts Game.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—To-morrow night, at Central Music Hall, begins a match at billiards wherein can be seen to advantage the differing kinds of play which make John Roberts champion of England and Frank C. Ives champion of America, the leading exponents of two styles of billiards entirely dissimilar, viz., the spot-barred English game and the fourteen-inch balk line. The present match is framed on hybrid principles. There is absolutely no way of figuring out which player will be returned the winner.

The conditions of the game admit of all strokes common to the match won by Ives in England, with the exception of the jaw, by means of which Ives was enabled to overcome a tremendous lead and to defeat the Englishman. Ives made runs of 2,540 and 800 by getting the balls in the jaw of a pocket.

Roberts is in far better form than he was last Spring, and he, too, has learned a thing or two from the American.

Since his advent in Chicago he has been taught somewhat of massé play, and this helps his "nursery" carroms greatly.

ONE DAY'S FIRES IN NEW-YORK.

12:15 A. M.—64 Madison Street; John McGee; damage, $250; cause unknown.
8:05 P. M.—5 Mott Street; Sing Gee; damage trifling; cause, lamp upset.
8:45 P. M.—403 East Twenty-ninth Street; M. Lea; damage, $15; cause unknown.

Latest Arrivals.

SS Furnessia, (Br.,) Harris, Glasgow Sept. 7 and Moville 8th, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Brothers. Arrived at the Bar at 10:23 P. M.

NEWS FROM ARCTIC EXPLORERS.

A Member of the Peary Expedition Writes of the Progress Made.

HARTFORD, Conn., Sept. 17.—Hugh J. Lee, who accompanied the Peary Arctic expedition, has written to a friend at Meriden, Conn., from "Falcon Harbor." His letter, which was received a day or two ago, was dated Aug. 18.

"The party reached Falcon Harbor on Aug. 3, at 9:52 A. M., after a somewhat unpleasant voyage," he writes. "This is a great country. A couple of hundred yards from here is a glacier which is over two miles across, and we can go in any direction and in fifteen minutes reach perpetual ice. The bay and sea, as far as the eye can reach, are full of floating ice.

"The Falcon has gone out for a hunt, and seven of us are left ashore. Some are working on the house, our Winter quarters, and others are busy with the burros, conveying provisions to the cache that we have started upon, as we are getting ready for the trip inland, which will begin in a few days.

"Work on the house is progressing favorably. When finished it will be 33 by 17. It is built of the very best material. The uprights are two-inch planks, outside of which is placed tar paper, two-ply, then a sheathing of matched boards, on top of which is another layer of three-ply tar paper. The entire house, when finished, is to be painted with tar. Inside comes another layer of the paper, leaving a ten-inch air space between the outside and inside layers of tar paper. Then more sheathing, which, by the way, is put on at an angle of 45 degrees, and runs opposite on the opposite sides of the house, in order to more securely brace it. Inside of all this is thick red flannel.

"On the roof is a glass dome, as we call it. It is shaped like a hothouse and is made of hothouse sashes. Very thick glass is used. This dome is 25 feet long by 6 wide. Under this dome and even with its ceiling is another glass layer, making it perfectly wind-proof. So you see we will be pretty comfortable, however cold it may be outside.

"My companions are splendid fellows and very jolly. I am in excellent health and hope to maintain it. If able, I will write you again a year from now, and you must write your letter to me not later than February."

Mr. Lee's father, O. D. Lee of Meriden, received a letter from his son this week of about the same date as the other one, in which the young man describes dealings which the party has had with Esquimaux on a trip north. Lee sold them an old bandana handkerchief for an eider duck skin, and two old cotton outing shirts for two pairs of native sealskin boots, lined with dogskin, with the seal's hair outward. Peary had bought ninety dogs, most of which were a very quarrelsome set, some of them keeping up a hideous howl all the time.

DETECTIVES WILL BE CAREFUL.

Weeks, It Is Thought at Police Headquarters, Will Have No Chance of Escape.

The dispatch from San Jose, Costa Rica, in The New-York Times yesterday, pointing out the way in which Embezzler Francis Henry Weeks might possibly slip through the fingers of the New-York detectives unless they were fully informed on the subject of international law, was read with interest at Police Headquarters in this city.

The New-York Times's correspondent stated that, under the provisions of international law, if Weeks were brought away from Costa Rica on a vessel of the Atlas Line, flying a British flag, he could go ashore at either Jacmel, in Haiti, or at Colon, on the Isthmus of Panama. The New-York detectives would have no right to restrain Weeks of his liberty in these ports, because a foreign deck is foreign territory.

The correspondent suggested that the surest way to bring Weeks safely to the United States would be to put him aboard a fruit steamer at Bocas del Toro, the extreme northern port of Colombia, whence he would sail directly for New-Orleans. He might also be taken to the Pacific coast and shipped to San Francisco.

It was on a vessel of the Atlas Line that Central Office detectives Riley and Von Gerichten sailed on Friday for Port Limon, Costa Rica.

While the exact nature of the instructions which the two detectives received is not known, it was said yesterday by Sergt. Byrnes, acting Chief Inspector, that there was no doubt that every loophole for Weeks's escape on the way back from Costa Rica had been attended to by Superintendent Byrnes and District Attorney Nicoll.

"I don't think Riley is apt to make the mistake of putting Weeks aboard a vessel carrying a foreign flag," said Sergt. Byrnes. "Two years ago he was caught that way. He started back with a prisoner on a British ship, and at one of the ports touched at the prisoner's friends came aboard and took him off. Riley was powerless."

Superintendent Byrnes and District Attorney Nicoll were out of the city yesterday. Chief Inspector McLaughlin is on his vacation.

Collector Kilbreth in Washington.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Collector Kilbreth is in the city to-night on his way to Chicago, with Gen. Agnus, and he has met many friends at the Arlington. He has made some inquiries about the probability of his early confirmation and is under the impression that it will be disposed of in a few days, there being no opposition to it that has been manifested. To-morrow the Collector will see the President for a short time and will also call upon Secretary Lamont if he should return from his visit to his father at McGrawville.

Senator Murphy saw the Collector for a short time during the evening, and he was called upon by Fourth Assistant Postmaster General Maxwell, who, by the way, is suffering from a cold that threatens to put him in bed if he does not take care of it. The Collector intends to see the Secretary of the Treasury about some details of Custom House business upon which he has desired to talk with him.

Scott Wishes to Return Voluntarily.

LINCOLN, Neb., Sept. 17.—Barrett Scott, the absconding Treasurer from Holt County, has decided to resist extradition, but is willing to return from Mexico voluntarily with the officer sent after him. Gov. Crounz was consulted yesterday by Scott's friends and others interested, who asked that Secretary Gresham be telegraphed to for a change in the requisition papers, so that President Diaz could sanction voluntary extradition.

Gov. Crounz did not think it advisable to change his request sent to Washington, and gave no encouragement to the voluntary extradition plan. The general opinion is that extradition will fail unless he consents to return and make an accounting for the $90,000 which he is supposed to have held as Treasurer.

Smallpox in Brooklyn.

Smallpox in a mild form has broken out in the negro colony on Clermont Avenue and Adelphi Street, between Fulton and Atlantic Avenues, Brooklyn. Four victims were removed to the pest house at Flatbush yesterday, one was taken there Saturday, another will be sent to-day, and a dozen others are suspected of having the disease and will be closely watched.

The houses, 438 and 484 Adelphi Street and 476 Clermont Avenue, in which the infected persons live, have been quarantined, and the health and police authorities are taking every precaution to check the spread of the disease.

Talks to Young Men.

The Rev. John D. C. Hanna, of Wilmington, Del., spoke to the young men in Association Hall yesterday afternoon. He gave a strong address, using the words "Open thou the young men's eyes" as a subject. The Eagle Male Quartet rendered several vocal selections. There was a large attendance of young men.

C. E. Wilde, for seventeen years a manager and buyer for A. T. Stewart, will speak at the same place next Sunday on "Men Wanted." He is a powerful speaker. Miss Bessie H. Mecklem and H. C. Mecklem, saxophone and harp soloists, will appear.

Other Industries to Resume To-day.

HAMMOND, Ind., Sept. 17.—The Lakeside Nail Mills, which have been closed since July, will start up Monday with the full force of 250 men. The company will soon increase the force to 400 men.

FONDA, N. Y., Sept. 17.—Operations in the knitting mill of Shanahan, Briggs & Co. have been resumed, after a shut-down of several weeks. So far as known, there will be no reduction in the wages.

WITNESSED BY MANY BISHOPS.

Impressive Ceremonies Attended the Investiture of Archbishop Hennessey.

DUBUQUE, Sept. 17.—The investiture of Archbishop Hennessey of Dubuque occurred to-day in St. Raphael's Cathedral before an immense congregation. Not one-tenth of those who desired to witness the ceremonies could find room. The crowd gathered about the doors of the cathedral was so dense that when the procession, headed by Cardinal Gibbons and Mgr. Satolli, was formed it made its way through the crowd with difficulty up to the portals of the sanctuary.

As the procession marched up the great central aisle the choir sang "Ecce Sacerdos," led by Mrs. Romeld-Pattison and Messrs. Langlois and Dasso of Chicago. These were assisted by the organ and large orchestra. When the chancel rail was reached the "Hallelujah Chorus," by the choir, was sung.

Seated on the throne, Cardinal Gibbbons was surrounded by a galaxy of men great in the Church. There were, besides Mgr. Satolli, the Most Rev. J. P. Ryan, Archbishop of Philadelphia; the Most Rev. P. A. Feehan, Archbishop of Chicago; the Most Rev. John Ireland, Archbishop of St. Paul; the Most Rev. Patrick Riordan, Archbishop of San Francisco; the Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, Archbishop of New-York; the Most Rev. F. X. Katzer, Archbishop of Milwaukee; the Most Rev. Henry Elder, Archbishop of Cincinnati; the Most Rev. F. X. Chapelle, Coadjutor Archbishop of Santa Fe; the Most Rev. J. J. Kain, Coadjutor Archbishop of St. Louis; Mgr. Redwood, Archbishop of Wellington, New-Zealand; the Right Rev. S. B. Ryan, Bishop of Buffalo; the Right Rev. Stephen Marti, Bishop of Sioux Falls; the Right Rev. Silas S. Chotard, Bishop of Vincennes; the Right Rev. Henry Cosgrove, Bishop of Davenport; the Right Rev. Mgr. Zeininger, Milwaukee; the Right Rev. L. Scanlan, Bishop of Salt Lake; the Right Rev. R. Scannell, Bishop of Omaha; the Right Rev. M. J. Burke, Bishop of St. Joseph, Mo.; the Right Rev. Thomas McGovern, Bishop of Harrisburg, Penn.; the Right Rev. Mgr. O'Hara, Bishop of Scranton, Penn.; the Right Rev. John J. Keane, Catholic University, Washington; the Right Rev. T. McDonnell, Bishop of Brooklyn; the Right Rev. Francis Ludden, Bishop of Syracuse; the Right Rev. Ignatius Horstman, Bishop of Cleveland; the Right Rev. J. Schwebach, Bishop of La Crosse; the Right Rev. J. Hogan, Bishop of Kansas City; the Right Rev. A. J. Glocieaux, Bishop of Idaho; the Right Rev. M. A. Gallagher, Bishop of Galveston, Texas; the Right Rev. John J. Hennessy, Bishop of Wichita; the Right Rev. J. Moore, Bishop of St. Augustine, Fla.; the Right Rev. T. Heslin, Bishop of Natchez; the Right Rev. J. McGolrick, Bishop of Duluth; the Right Rev. H. Cotter, Bishop of Winona, Minn.; the Right Rev. Mgr. Nugent, London, England; the Right Rev. Mgr. Gadd, Manchester, England; the Right Rev. Mgr. Farley, New-York; the Very Rev. James O'Mahony, D. D., All Hallows College, Ireland.

After the mass the ceremonies of investiture took place, in which Cardinal Gibbons took a prominent part. In the afternoon the visiting prelates and prominent personages to the number of 400 were banqueted at Mount St. Joseph's College.

Addresses were made by Mgr. Satolli, who responded in Latin to the toast, "Our Holy Father"; Archbishop Ireland, who spoke for "The Hierarchy of the United States"; Archbishop Corrigan, "Church and Country."

Archbishop Hennessey has been at the head of the Diocese of Dubuque since April 24, 1866. He is sixty-three years old, and was born in the County of Limerick, Ireland.

Bainbridge Breaks a Record.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—Knisely's record for the best time over ten miles of American road was chipped by one second to-day at the annual road race of the Columbia Wheelmen. William Bainbridge was the man who did it, and his time was 27 minutes 54 seconds. The performance is the more notable as the record breaker had never won a race before or taken active part in an event of any importance. He started from the scratch.

Three Killed in a Wreck.

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn., Sept. 17.—The engine and fourteen cars of the first section of the east-bound freight train on the Chicago, Milwaukee and St. Paul Railway was derailed at 11 o'clock last night by an open switch at Olivia, Minn. Engineer George W. Remsen, Fireman Charles Heddings, and Brakeman Anthony Bromer, all of Minneapolis, were instantly killed.

Mr. Cocheron Stricken With Paralysis.

Joseph Cocheron, seventy-one, the well-known proprietor of the Brower House, had a second stroke of paralysis yesterday and is in a critical condition. Mr. Cocheron has also a hotel at Bay Side, L. I., and is well known among hotel and traveling men.

ARMY AND NAVY.

Army Orders.

CHANGES IN THE MEDICAL DEPARTMENT.—The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: First Lieut. Champe C. McCulloch, Jr., Assistant Surgeon, is relieved from duty at Fort Sam Houston and will report to Fort Ringgold for duty, relieving Capt. James E. Pilcher, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Pilcher, upon being relieved, will proceed to Fort Niagara, N. Y., and report for duty, relieving Capt. Reuben L. Robertson, Assistant Surgeon. Capt. Robertson will proceed to Fort Omaha, Neb., and report for duty. Capt. Louis A. La Garde, Assistant Surgeon, will, upon the completion of his duties in connection with the World's Columbian Exposition, report to the commanding General, Department of the Colorado, Denver, for duty as attending Surgeon and examiner of recruits in that city. Capt. Charles E. Kilbourne, Signal Corps, will proceed from Washington to New-York, on official business, and, after having carried out the instructions of the Chief Signal Officer of the army, will return to his station in Washington.

FIRST LIEUT. JOHN MCCLELLAN, Fifth Artillery, is relieved from duty as a member, and Second Lieut. John D. Miley, Fifth Artillery, is relieved from duty as Judge Advocate of the general court-martial convened from headquarters, and First Lieut. Harry C. Benson, Fourth Cavalry, is detailed for duty as Judge Advocate, and Second Lieut. William C. Davis, Fifth Artillery, is detailed for duty as a member. Major John H. Patterson, Third Infantry, acting Indian Agent at the Forest City Agency, South Dakota, is relieved from duty, and will proceed to his station. Leave of absence for one month is granted to Lieut. Col. J. V. D. Middleton, Deputy Surgeon General United States Army, with permission to apply for an extension of fifteen days.

ASSISTANT ADJUTANT GENERALS' ASSIGNMENTS.—Changes in the assignments of several Assistant Adjutants General of the army consequent on the retirement of Gen. Chauncey McKeever, Assistant Adjutant General of the Department of the Missouri, were made by the War Department yesterday. Col. J. P. Martin is transferred from San Antonio, Texas, to Chicago, taking Gen. McKeever's place. Major Arthur McArthur goes from the War Department to the Department of Texas, succeeding Col. Martin. Lieut. Col. Merritt Barber, now at St. Paul, the headquarters of the Department of Dakota, will exchange places with Major Theodore Schwan, now in Washington.

SECOND LIEUT. WARREN B. FOX of the Tenth Infantry has been dropped from the rolls of the army for desertion, in accordance with a provision of law which allows this action to be taken when an officer absents himself without leave for three months. Lieut. Fox left Fort Leavenworth without permission three months ago and the War Department failed to locate him.

TARGET RANGES.—Capt. F. A. Boutelle, First Cavalry, Inspector Small Arms Practice, will proceed to and inspect the target ranges at the following posts: Fort Walla Walla, Washington; Fort Sherman, Idaho; Fort Spokane, Washington; Fort Townsend, Washington. Upon completion of this duty Capt. Boutelle will return to headquarters.

INFANTRY TRANSFERS.—The following transfers in the Twenty-fourth Infantry are ordered: First Lieut. Ammon A. Augur from Company B to Company I; First Lieut. Benjamin W. Leavell from Company I to Company B.

SECOND LIEUT. MATHEW E. SAVILLE, Twenty-second Infantry, is, at his own request, transferred from that regiment to the Thirteenth Infantry. (Company I.) He will join his regiment at Fort Sill.

FIRST LIEUT. LOUIS P. BRANT, Adjutant First Infantry, is detailed as recruiting officer at Angel Island, vice Capt. Frank De L. Carrington, First Infantry, relieved.

Naval Orders.

LIEUT. HOSLEY has been detached from the Vermont and appointed aide to Admiral Gherardi. Paymaster Frazier has been ordered to examination for promotion. The Surgeon, Paymaster, and Chief Engineer of the Newark have been made fleet officers of the South Atlantic station.

CHIEF ENGINEER CHARLES W. RAE reported Saturday for duty at the Naval Academy as the relief of Chief Engineer H. W. Fitch, who is detached from the Academy.

CITY AND VICINITY.

—Herman and Samuel Wallenstein, actors employed at Palmer's Casino, East New-York, were arrested yesterday for stealing theatrical property from Kate Lorriworth of 66 Loomis Avenue, Brooklyn. Some of the property was found in their possession.

—Capt. Delury of the canalboat Loretto, lying at the foot of Franklin Street, Brooklyn, found a hat, coat, and vest on the dock early yesterday morning. In a pocket of the coat was a due book of the Ancient Order of Hibernians made out to James Kane.

—St. Cecile Lodge, No. 568, F. and A. M., will work the third degree to-morrow afternoon at 1:30 o'clock in Tuscan Room, Masonic Hall.

$20, Excursion to Columbian Exposition. Pennsylvania Railroad, Tuesday, Sept. 19. Tourist Agent in charge of train. Special coaches for ladies and families. Alleghany Mountains by daylight. Leave New-York 9 A. M., Brooklyn 8:40 A. M. Arrive Chicago early next afternoon. Other dates: Sept. 23, 28, and Oct. 2, 11, 17, and 21.—*Adv.*

WESTERN BANKERS AGREED.

Opposed to the Repeal of the Tax on State Bank Issues.

CHICAGO, Sept. 17.—In view of the probability that Congress is to take up the question of a repeal of the 10 per cent. tax on State bank circulation, The Chicago Tribune has undertaken to get the sentiment of State bankers on the matter. Correspondents at a number of cities, chosen at random, within a radius of 500 miles from Chicago, were instructed to interview officials of all State banks on the question of a repeal of the 10 per cent. tax. There was no attempt made to get opinions to support either one side or the other of the question, and the interviews undoubtedly express the general sentiment of State bankers of the West.

This sentiment is emphatically opposed to the repeal of the tax on the issue of State bank notes. It is so emphatic as to be almost unanimous. Even in Western cities, where it might be supposed the desire for a State bank circulation would have considerable hold, there is marked disapproval of it. Many of the bankers have lively recollections of the old wild-cat days, and those recollections are so thoroughly unfavorable that there is no desire to experiment in any way with a currency that in the least resembles that unsatisfactory money. The sentiment of the officers of the State banks of Chicago is thoroughly in accord with that of the State bankers throughout the West. They are practically unanimous in condemning any change in the law which will admit of State issues of currency.

As a rule the bankers do not see the need for any more currency of any kind, but even where they think there should be still further inflation of the currency, they believe that it can best be brought about by other methods than that of permitting State banks to become banks of issue.

DR. TALMAGE OFFERS $100 REWARD.

Does Not Believe There Is an Infidel Alive Who Has Read the Bible Through.

The Rev. Dr. Talmage preached to a large congregation in the Brooklyn Tabernacle yesterday. His text was, "Lord, increase our faith." He said:

"It is easy enough to have our faith destroyed. I can give you a receipt for its obliteration. Read infidel books, have long and frequent conversations with skeptics, attend the lectures of those antagonistic to religion, give full swing to some bad habit, and your faith will be so completely gone that you will laugh at the idea that you ever had any."

Speaking of the Bible as a means of increasing faith, Dr. Talmage said:

"I do not believe there is an infidel now alive who has read the Bible through. But as so important a document needs to be read at least twice through in order that it may be thoroughly understood, and read in course, I now offer $100 reward to any infidel who has read the Bible through twice and read it in course."

To Celebrate Italy's National Day.

The United Italian Societies will give a picnic in Lion Park next Wednesday, which will be the Italian national holiday, for the benefit of the Italian Home and the Italian Benevolent Society.

The patrons will be Baron Fava, Italian Ambassador at Washington; Count Naselli Regy, the Italian Consul; S. Cantoni, G. P. Morosini, and D. Bonaveno.

Before the picnic there will be a parade, which will start from South Washington Square, and be reviewed by Mayor Gilroy and other city officials at the City Hall.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17—8 P. M.—Forecast for Monday:

For the *District of Columbia, New-England, EASTERN NEW-YORK, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware,* and *Maryland,* fair, warmer, except stationary temperature on Long Island Sound, southwest winds.

For *Virginia, North Carolina,* and *South Carolina,* fair, slightly warmer in west portion, variable winds, becoming southwest. For *Georgia,* fair, warmer in the interior, variable winds. For *Eastern Florida,* generally fair, northeast winds. For *Western Florida,* fair, north winds. For *Alabama,* and *Mississippi,* fair, warmer in north portions, east or southeast winds. For *Louisiana* and *Eastern Texas,* fair, southeast winds. For *Arkansas, Oklahoma,* and *Indian Territory,* fair, warmer in eastern Arkansas, south winds. For *Tennessee* and *Kentucky,* fair, warmer, winds becoming southerly.

For *West Virginia, Western Pennsylvania, Western New-York,* and *Ohio,* fair, warmer, south or southwest winds. For *Indiana* and *Illinois,* generally fair, except light showers in extreme Northern Illinois, slightly warmer, southerly winds. For *Lower Michigan,* fair, followed by showers in west portion Monday afternoon or night, warmer, winds becoming southerly. For *Upper Michigan,* showers, slightly warmer, south winds.

For *Wisconsin,* clearing Monday, cooler in west portion, warmer in vicinity of Green Bay, south winds, becoming northwest. For *Minnesota, North* and *South Dakota,* and *Nebraska,* fair, cooler, winds becoming northwest. For *Iowa,* fair, cooler in west portion, winds becoming northwest. For *Missouri,* fair, warmer in southeast portion, cooler Monday night in northwest portion, south winds, becoming northwest. For *Kansas,* generally fair, slightly cooler in east portion, winds becoming northwest. For *Colorado,* fair, cooler, northwest winds. For *Montana,* generally fair, slightly warmer in west portion, variable winds.

The storm in the Lower St. Lawrence Valley has moved to the mouth of the river, diminishing in energy. A second storm has moved from the north of Montana to the north of Minnesota. The area of high pressure has moved from Southern Illinois to the Carolina coast.

Light rain has fallen on Lake Ontario, in New-England, and on the Middle Atlantic coast. The temperature has fallen in the Atlantic and Gulf States and the extreme northwest, and generally risen elsewhere.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	64°	54	3:30 P. M.	73°	68
6 A. M.	62°	53°	6 P. M.	68°	66°
9 A. M.	64°	56°	9 P. M.	66°	60°
12 M.	68°	60°	12 P. M.	64°	57°

Average temperature yesterday..........59¼°
Average for same date last year..........66⅛°
Average for same date last fifteen years..........67⅛°

MARVELS OF BEAUTY IN FURNITURE.—A remarkable assortment of handsome FURNITURE, new designs, selling at exceptionally low prices at the stores of GEO. C. FLINT CO., 104 West 14th St. Plain figures marked on every article. Call and examine.—*Adv.*

Buy the Best.—My Own Make Dress Shirts, $1, $1.25, $1.50 each. J. W. JOHNSTON, 379 6th Av., above 23d St.; also 114 and 116 Nassau St.

DIED.

Bloodgood, Mary H.
Goodrich, Amelia M.
Gurnee, Mary Coe.
Horr, Frederick J.
Looke, Moriah A.
Macdonald, Harriet C.
Palmer, Susan J.
Parker, Tyler W.
Roche, Mary C.
Talcott, William.
White, William T.

BLOODGOOD.—On Thursday, Sept. 14, at Portland, Conn., MARY H. CARY, wife of Isaac Bloodgood of Flushing, N. Y.

Funeral services will be held at Trinity Church, Portland, on Monday, Sept. 18, at 3 o'clock in the afternoon.

GOODRICH.—At Stockbridge, Mass., Sept. 17, Mrs. AMELIA MARON, wife of the late Charles Goodrich and daughter of the late Judge John L. Maron of New-York.

GURNEE.—On Saturday, Sept. 16, MARY COE, wife of Walter S. Gurnee.

Funeral services will be held at 626 5th Av. on Wednesday morning, Sept. 20, at 10 o'clock.

HORR.—At Plainfield, N. J., Sunday, Sept. 17, 1893, FREDERICK J. HORR, in his 57th year.

Funeral services at his late residence, No. 47 Westervelt Av., Plainfield, N. J., Tuesday, Sept. 19, at 3 P. M.

LOOKE.—On Saturday, Sept. 16, 1893, MORIAH A. LOOKE, daughter of the late Freeborn Looke.

Funeral services at her late residence, 163 West 44th St., on Tuesday evening, at 8 o'clock. Interment at convenience of family.

MACDONALD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., Saturday, Sept. 16, 1893, HARRIET COYNE MACDONALD, wife of Archibald W. Macdonald, aged 27 years.

Funeral services on Tuesday, Sept. 19, instant, at 3 o'clock P. M., from her late residence, No. 155 Madison Av.

PALMER.—On Saturday, Sept. 16, 1893, at Passaic, N. J., SUSAN J. PALMER, widow of George N. Palmer.

Funeral Tuesday afternoon, Sept. 19, at 3 o'clock, from 92 Bloomfield Av., Passaic, N. J. Carriages will meet 1:50 P. M. train from Chambers St.

PARKER.—Suddenly, on Friday, Sept. 15, at his residence, 7 Lefferts Place, Brooklyn, TYLER W. PARKER, aged 65 years.

Funeral from St. Luke's Church, Clinton Av., near Fulton St., on Monday, Sept. 18, at 2:30 P. M.

ROCHE.—Suddenly, in Chicago, Sept. 14, MARY CAROLINE ROCHE, daughter of Rev. John A. Roche, D. D.

Funeral services at St. Peter's Church, West 20th St., near 9th Av., Monday, Sept. 18, at 2 o'clock. Relatives and friends are invited to be present.

TALCOTT.—At Goshen, N. Y., Sept. 14, 1893, WILLIAM TALCOTT, counselor at law, in the 51st year of his age.

Friends of the family are invited to attend the funeral at St. Paul's P. E. Church, Paterson, N. J., on Monday, 18th inst., at 12:30 P. M. Train leaves foot of Chambers St. at 11 A. M.

WHITE.—At his late residence, No. 130 East 30th St., Sunday, Sept. 17, 1893, Dr. WILLIAM T. WHITE, in the 65th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family are invited to attend his funeral services at the house Tuesday, 19th inst., at 4 P. M. Interment private.

WOODLAWN CEMETERY,
Woodlawn Station, (24th Ward,) Harlem Railroad
Office, No. 20 East 23d St.

Special Notices.

EVERY DAY INCREASES the popularity and sale of CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
You will be free from sour rising food by using CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
Sleeplessness, nervousness, weak stomach, relieved by CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.
For bad taste in mouth, coated tongue, drowsiness, use CARTER'S LITTLE LIVER PILLS.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL

LOWER PRICES THE RULE AT THE END OF THE WEEK.

Dullness Follows the Advance on the Stock Exchange—The St. Paul Dividend—Excellent Showing Made by the Bank Statement—Work of Retiring Clearing House Certificates Well Under Way—Movement of Money from the Interior—The Senate's Delay on the Silver Question.

NEW-YORK, MONDAY, Sept. 18—A. M.

The strength displayed in the stock market at the beginning of last week failed to continue to the end, and Friday and Saturday saw more weakness than had been exhibited at any time since shares began their climb from the bottom level. Even the extremely favorable showing made by the statement of the Associated Banks, which put the surplus reserve at over $10,500,000, failed to give the market any boom, although it met all expectations.

Great interest had centred in the question of the declaration of the St. Paul dividend, and at times, early in the week, the market seemed to be likely to turn on that point; but when the Directors of the company on Thursday announced that the usual dividends would be paid, prices failed to derive any benefit from the news. The passing of the Lehigh Valley dividend, although far from unexpected in Wall Street, and the death of F. L. Ames of Boston counted for far more in their influence upon stocks, and both were used as arguments by the bears in their campaign for lower prices. The banks in the meanwhile had set themselves about retiring Clearing House certificates. In the week they brought the total amount outstanding down to about thirty-five and a half millions. Large amounts of money came in from the country, the interior banks paying off many of their loans in currency, more than sufficing to make up for the falling off in the receipts of gold from abroad.

All through the week Wall Street felt the evil effects of the Senate's delay in dealing with the repeal of the Sherman Silver-Purchase act. Nowhere were these effects felt more directly than in the operations of the foreigners, who developed more and more an unwillingness to invest in American securities in the face of the uncertainty as to the Senate's action.

While the market on Monday morning was a trifle weak, there soon came a rally, and the strength then developed continued to the close. Tuesday saw less activity in the trading and a tendency toward lower prices. The next day Sugar was made the feature of the market, but there was generally less activity, the total transactions barely exceeding 200,000 shares. Of that number nearly one-quarter was in Sugar. Thursday brought a dull and irregular market, while on the last two days of the week stocks, as a rule, were weak.

Bonds held their strength after the edge had been taken off the stock market, but they, too, were inclined toward lower prices at the last, the buying demand, which had been excellent for three or four days, falling off on Friday and Saturday.

The following table gives the highest and lowest prices for stocks for the week, as compared with the corresponding week last year:

	High.	Low.	Closing Sept. 17, 1892.
Adams Express	138	138	..
American Cotton Oil	36	33⅜	42¼
American Cotton Oil pf	72	69⅜	78
*American Sugar Refining	93⅝	86¾	106⅞
*American Sugar Refining pf	92	87	102⅜
American Telegraph & Cable	82⅜	82	..
*American Tobacco	79¾	71	..
American Tobacco pf	91	91	99
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fé	21⅞	20	36⅛
Atlantic & Pacific	2¾	2¾	4⅛
Baltimore & Ohio	71	68½	94⅜
Buffalo, Rochester & Pitts	25⅛	23	37⅝
Canada Southern	49	47½	56
Cedar Falls & Minn	5	4½	..
Central Pacific	22¾	20¾	..
Chesapeake & Ohio	18	16½	21⅞
Chicago Gas	63¾	58½	80⅞
Chicago & Alton	135	135	146
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	56	55¾	..
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	96½	94	98⅝
Chicago & Northwestern	101¾	99⅛	118⅝
Chi., Burlington & Quincy	86	83⅛	98⅛
C., C., C. & St. Louis	39	37	60¾
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	63	59⅞	77⅞
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul pf	116	115½	124⅝
Chi., Rock Island & Pacific	66¾	64¼	79⅛
Citizens' Gas, Brooklyn	55	55	113⅝
Colorado Coal & Iron Dev	9¼	9¼	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron	27½	24¼	..
Colorado Fuel & Iron pf	80	80	..
Columbus & Hocking Coal	10½	9⅛	..
Columbus, Hock. Val. & Tol	21¼	19¾	32½
Consolidated Gas	131½	129½	115
Delaware & Hudson	120¾	119	128
Delaware, Lack. & West	143	139¼	151⅛
Denver & Rio Grande	11½	11	15½
Denver & Rio Grande pf	31¼	29¼	47¼
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	23	21⅛	51¾
*Duluth, S. S. & A.	7½	7½	13⅝
*Duluth, S. S. & A. pf	18	17½	29⅛
East Tenn., Va. & Ga	⅛	⅛	3¾
Edison Electric Illuminating	99⅞	95½	101
Evansville & Terre Haute	85	83	148
Flint & Père Marquette	15	14¾	..
General Electric	49¼	45	111⅝
Great Northern pf	114	113	..
Green Bay & Winona, t. r.	7¾	7¾	11¼
Green Bay & Winona pf., t. r.	16	15	..
Illinois Central	94	93	95½
Iowa Central	8	7⅛	10
Iowa Central pf	22	22	35
Kanawha & Michigan	10	10	..
Laclede Gas	15¾	14	22
Laclede Gas pf	60	59	..
Lake Erie & Western	18	17	22¾
Lake Erie & Western pf	70	69	75¼
Lake Shore	123½	122	128¾
Louisville & Nashville	56⅜	53⅝	66¼
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	15¾	15¾	23¾
Louisville, N. A. & Chi., t. r.	16½	18	..
Louisville, St. Louis & Texas	8¼	6¼	..
Manhattan Beach	4	4	..
Manhattan Consolidated	134⅛	126	127¼
Michigan Central	92	91	104
Minneapolis & St. Louis	12	11	16½
Minneapolis & St. L. pf., t. r.	31½	30	45
Missouri Pacific	28	26⅛	58⅝
Missouri, Kansas & Texas	11¾	11⅛	14⅜
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	20⅜	19	25⅛
Mobile & Ohio	14	14	36⅛
Nash., Chat. & St. Louis	61	61	..
National Cordage, 2d as. pd	30¼	25¼	..
National Cord. pf., as. pd	69	65	..
*National Lead	32⅛	28⅛	42¼
*National Lead pf	74¼	70¾	92⅛
National Linseed Oil	19	18⅛	..
National Starch	11⅛	11⅛	33⅛
New Central Coal	9	9	11
New-Jersey Central	112⅛	105½	128
New-York Central	103	102½	108¾
New-York & New-England	26¼	24	35
New-York & New-Haven	195	195	..
New-York & Northern pf	11⅛	9	19¼
New-York, Chicago & St. L	13⅛	13¼	15⅞
New-York, C. & St. L. 2d pf	26⅛	24½	33
New-York, Lake Erie & W	16⅛	15	25¼
New-York, Lake Erie & W. pf	34	31⅛	61
New-York, Sus. & Western	15	14	14⅛
New-York, S. & W. pf., new	46¼	45¼	..
Norfolk Southern	50	50	..
Norfolk & Western pf	23¾	23⅝	38
North American	6	6	12⅛
Northern Pacific	9¾	7¼	18⅜
Northern Pacific pf	25¾	23⅛	51¼
Ohio & Mississippi	19	17⅛	..
Ontario Mining	8	8	40⅛
Ontario & Western	15⅝	14⅝	18¼
Oregon Improvement	10½	10¼	..
Oregon Railway & Nav	46	42	..
Pacific Mail	17	14⅝	31
Peoria, Decatur & Evans	9	8⅛	18⅛
Philadelphia & Reading	20⅞	18⅝	53¾
Pittsburg & Western pf	30⅛	28	38⅛
P., C., C. & St. Louis	16	15	20⅛
P., C., C. & St. Louis pf	50	50	61⅜
Pullman Palace Car Co	173¼	168½	192
Rich. & W. Pt., 1st in. pd	2⅛	1	..
Rich. & W. Pt., 2d in. pd	4⅛	2⅛	..
Richmond & W. P. pf., t. r.	18⅛	15½	..
St. Louis Southwestern	5	5	8⅛
St. Louis Southwestern pf	9½	9⅛	16¾
St. Paul & Duluth	27¾	27	40⅞
St. Paul & Omaha	36⅛	34	48¾
St. Paul & Omaha pf	106⅛	105	117⅞
Silver Bullion Certificates	75¼	75¼	83¾
Southern Pacific	20¾	17½	35⅜
Tennessee Coal & Iron	18⅛	15	32
Tennessee Coal & Iron pf	60	60	..
Texas Pacific	7⅞	7⅛	11⅜
Texas Pacific Land Trust	9	8⅛	..
Toledo & Ohio Central	32	27	..
Toledo & Ohio Central pf	67	67	..
Toledo, Ann Arbor & N. M	10½	8	25⅛
Union Pacific	24⅛	21⅜	37⅝
Union Pacific, Den. & Gulf	8⅛	7	17¼
United States Rubber	35	35	..
Wabash	8¼	7¾	10⅛
Wabash pf	17	16	23⅜
Western Union Telegraph	84⅜	82¼	95⅜
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	14⅛	13	25¾
Wisconsin Central	4⅜	4⅛	6⅞
*Wisconsin Central pf	7½	7⅛	15¼

*Unlisted.

THE MONEY MARKET.

The money market continued easy for call loans, which were made at 3@4 ℘ cent.

Time money was in fair supply. The ruling rate was 6 ℘ cent. for the best collateral, while with poorer security a small commission was charged.

Commercial paper continued in some demand from out-of-town banks. There was a slight easing in the market, although nominal rates showed very little change from 8 ℘ cent. for the best names.

The Bank of England weekly statement on Thursday showed an increase in bullion of £617,000, and the percentage of reserve to liabilities was 52.50, against 51.37 in the previous week. The bank's discount rate was made 4 ℘ cent. The Bank of France showed a decrease of 6,975,000f. in gold and a decrease of 2,550,000f. in silver.

The New-York Clearing House has now outstanding $34,645,000 in loan certificates.

THE BANK STATEMENT.

The weekly statement of the New-York City Associated Banks, issued on Saturday, showed an increase in reserve of $7,635,325. The banks now hold $10,601,700 more than the legal requirements. The changes in the averages show a decrease in loans of $4,088,400, an increase in specie of $4,196,000, an increase in legal tenders of $4,310,800, an increase in deposits of $3,485,900, and an increase in circulation of $1,514,200.

The following is a comparison of the averages of the New-York banks for the last two weeks and for the year:

	Sept. 16, '93.	Sept. 9, '93.	Sept. 17, '92.
Loans	$392,880,800	$396,969,200	$475,311,500
Specie	73,456,900	69,260,900	75,711,900
Legal tenders	31,463,200	27,152,400	52,126,900
Deposits	377,273,600	373,787,700	491,836,900
Circulation	12,723,600	11,209,400	5,603,600

The following shows the relation between the reserve and the liabilities:

	Sept. 16, '93.	Sept. 9, '93.	Sept. 17, '92.
Specie	$73,456,900	$69,260,900	$75,711,900
Legal tenders	31,463,200	27,152,400	52,126,900
Total reserve	$104,920,100	$97,413,300	$127,838,800
Reserve requir'd against deposits	94,318,400	93,446,925	122,959,225
Excess of reserve above legal requirements	10,601,700	2,966,375	4,879,575

The following table shows the surplus reserve on the corresponding date for a series of years:

1892	$4,879,575	1889	$5,184,755
1891	7,756,750	1888	12,428,575
1890	1,905,200	1887	3,819,675

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates sold at 74⅞.

Bar silver sold at 74⅛c. ℘ ounce, and Mexican dollars at 59c.

In London bar silver sold at 34¼d. ℘ ounce.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports on hand 161,048 ounces of silver; certificates outstanding, 160.

CLEARING HOUSE COMPARISONS.

The following were the Clearing House returns with comparisons:

Clearance for the week ending Sept. 16	$445,662,846
Balance for the week ending Sept. 16	22,974,306
*Clearings for the week ending Sept. 9	396,786,187
*Balance for the week ending Sept. 9	29,947,123
Clearings for the week ending Sept. 2	406,930,064
Balance for the week ending Sept. 2	27,208,314
Clearings for the week ending Aug. 26	364,324,313
Balance for the week ending Aug. 26	21,347,104
Clearings for the week ending Aug. 19	414,117,641
Balance for the week ending Aug. 19	23,861,151
Clearings for the week ending Aug. 12	448,827,437
Balance for the week ending Aug. 12	23,098,888

*Five days.

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC EXCHANGE.

There has been little activity in the foreign exchange market. Posted rates for sterling were $4.83 for sixty-day bills and $4.86 for demand. Actual business was done on Saturday at $4.82@$4.82½ for sixty-day bills, $4.85@$4.85¼ for demand, $4.86¼ for cables, and $4.81@$4.81¼ for commercial.

In Continental exchange, francs were quoted at 5.23⅛ for long and 5.20⅝ for short, reichsmarks at 94⅜ and 95¼, and guilders at 40⅛ and 40⅜.

Domestic exchange on this city was quoted as follows: Savannah—Buying, ⅛ discount; selling, par to ⅛ premium. Boston—75@80c discount for cash. Philadelphia—¼ of 1 ℘ cent.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

American Tel. & C.	2⅜	Lake Erie & W. pf.	3
American Tobacco	1	L., St. L. & Texas	2
Baltimore & Ohio	2	Manhattan Con.	4½
Buff., Roch. & P.	2¾	Michigan Central	1¼
Chi. & East. Ill. pf.	2¼	M. & St. L. pf., t. r.	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf.	1	Nash., C. & St. L.	1
Col. & Hock. Coal	1	New-Jersey Central	4
Consolidated Gas	2¼	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf.	3⅛
Del., Lack. & W.	1⅝	Oregon R. & Nav.	3
Edison El. Ill.	1	Pacific Mail	1⅛
Evansville & T. H.	3¾	Pullman Car	1¼
General Electric	1	R. & W. P. pf. t.r.	1⅛
Great Northern pf.	3	St. Paul & Omaha pf.	1⅛
Iowa Central pf.	3	Silver Bullion certs.	2¼
Laclede Gas pf.	1	Wheeling & L. E. pf.	1½

DECLINED.

American Cot. Oil pf.	1⅞	National Lead pf.	2¼
American Sugar Ref.	1¾	Northern Pacific	1½
Atch., T. & S. F.	1⅛	Northern Pacific pf.	1½
Chesapeake & Ohio	1⅝	N. Y., Ont. & West.	1
Chicago Gas	3⅝	Oregon Imp.	1
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	1⅛	Phil. & Reading	2
Chi., Mil. & St. P.	1	Pitts. & West. pf.	1½
Illinois Central	1½	P., C., C. & St. L. pf.	1
Laclede Gas	1	St. Paul & Omaha	1½
Louisville & Nash.	1¾	Southern Pacific	2
Mo., Kan. & Texas	1	Union Pacific	2⅜
Mo., Kan. & Texas pf.	2	U. P., Den. & G.	1
Nat. Cord., 2d as. pd.	3¼	Wabash pf.	1
National Lead	2		

CHANGES IN BONDS.

ADVANCED.

Brooklyn El. 1st	2	Northwest gold, c.	1¼
Buff. & Erie new	2½	Northwest. s. f. 5s	2
Central Pac. 6s, 1897	3⅝	Ohio & Miss. con. 7s	3⅛
Central Pac. 6s, 1898	2¼	Ohio Southern gen.	4½
Ches. & O. 6s, series A	6	Oregon Imp. 1st	3
Ches. & O. gen. 4½s	3	Peoria & East. inc.	3⅛
Chi. & East Ill. 1st	2	Peoria & East. 1st	5⅛
Chi. & W. Ind. gen.	1½	P., D. & E. 1st, Ev. D.	1
Chi., Bur. & Q. Neb. 4s	1	Pitts. & West. 1st	2¼
Col., H. V. & Tol. 5s	3⅛	Rich. & Dan. 5s, t. r.	5
Col., H. V. & Tol. 6s	3	Rich. & Dan. deb.	10
Consumers' Gas 5s	2	Rich. & W. Pt. 6s, t. r.	4
Denver & R. G. imp. 5s	1	Rock Island 1st, c.	6¼
Dul., S. S. & A. 5s	1	Rock Island 1st, r.	4
E. T., Va. & Ga. 1st	3	Rock Island deb. 5s	2
Erie 2d con.	1	St. P. 1st, C. & M. R. 5s	1
Flint & P. M., Pt. H. 1st	4	St. P. 1st, So. Minn.	1
Green Bay inc.	2½	St. P., M. & M. con. 6s	4
Hannibal & St. Jo. con.	1½	Scioto Valley & N. E. 4s	1½
Hous. & T. gen. 4s	1½	Seattle, L. S. & E. 1st	2⅛
Iron M. 1st ext. 5s	1	South. P. of Cal. con. 5s	1½
Kentucky Central 4s	2	Texas Pacific 1st	2¼
Knox. & Ohio 1st	5½	Tol. & Ohio Cen. 1st	1
Laclede Gas 1st	1	Tol., St. L. & K. C. 1st	1
L. E. & West 1st 5s	2	U. P. 1st, 1896	1½
Lake Shore 1st con., c.	2	U. P. 1st, 1897	2¼
Lake Shore 2d con., c.	1	U. P. 1st, 1898	3
Lake Shore 2d con., r.	2	U. P. 1st, 1899	3
Lehigh & W. B. con. as.	4	U. S. Leather 6s	1
L., N. A. & C. con.	2½	Wabash 1st	1¾
Mahoning Coal 5s	4	Wabash 2d	1½
Met. El. 2d	5	Wabash 1st, Det. & C.	2
Michigan Cent. 7s	1	Wabash deb., B.	3¼
Nash. & Chatt. 1st	2¾	W. N. Y. & Penn. 1st	1
N. Y., O. & W. 5s	1	West. U. col. t. r. 5s	1
N. Y., S. & W. gen. 5s	4½	Wisconsin Cent. 1st	1

DECLINED.

At., T. & S. F. 4s	1½	N. Y. C. & St. L. 1st	1
At., T. & S. F. 2d, A	1½	North. Pacific con. 5s	3⅛
B., C. R. & N. col. t. 5s	1½	Oregon S. L. 6s	1
Chi. & North. P. 1st	4¾	Reading 2d pf. inc.	1
Cin., D. & Ir. 1st	1	Reading gen. 4s	1
Col. Midland con. 4s	2	Rich. & W. Pt. 5s, t. r.	1½
Dul. & I. R. 1st	1	Rock Island 5s, c.	1
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	4½	St. Joe & Grand I. 1st	1
Gen. Electric deb. 5s	1½	St. L. & S. F. con. 4s	5
Kan. & Mich. 4s	2¾	St. V. & T. H. 1st	1
Kansas Pacific con.	1	Tol. Peo. & W. 1st	2½
Kansas & Texas 2d	1½	U. P. col. t. r. notes	3
Lehigh & W. B. 5s	6	U. P., D. & G. 1st	1¼
L., N. A. & Chi. 1st	5	W. N. Y. & Penn. 2d	1½
L., N. A. & C. gen. 5s	1	W. L. E. & P. Coal 5s	5
Mob. & O. new 6s	1½		

FOREIGN TRADE FIGURES.

Following are the returns of foreign commerce at the port of New-York for the week ending Friday last and since the beginning of the year, compared with the returns of the corresponding periods of last year:

Imports of Dry Goods and General Merchandise.	
Week ending last Saturday	$7,032,664
Corresponding week last year	8,980,537
Since Jan. 1, 1893	424,365,160
Corresponding period last year	405,942,312
Exports of Domestic Produce.	
Week ending last Tuesday	$9,123,750
Corresponding week last year	7,222,936
Since Jan. 1, 1893	257,009,701
Corresponding period last year	272,500,402
Imports of Specie.	
Week ending last Saturday	$1,252,302
Corresponding week last year	272,020
Since Jan. 1, 1893	58,047,738
Corresponding period last year	8,319,252
Exports of Specie.	
Week ending last Saturday	$1,449,240
Corresponding week last year	1,210,115
Since Jan. 1, 1893	92,507,313
Corresponding period last year	74,838,934

BULLION HOLDINGS IN EUROPE.

The following indicates the amount of bullion in the principal European banks last week and the corresponding date last year. The figures are received weekly by cable by The Commercial and Financial Chronicle.

	Gold.	Silver.
BANK OF ENGLAND.		
Sept. 14, 1893	£26,890,001	......
Sept. 15, 1892	27,779,493	......
BANK OF FRANCE.		
Sept. 14, 1893	£67,306,112	£50,827,753
Sept. 15, 1892	66,930,000	51,644,000
BANK OF GERMANY.		
Sept. 14, 1893	£30,139,500	£10,046,500
Sept. 15, 1892	35,821,500	11,940,500
AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.		
Sept. 14, 1893	£10,723,000	£16,303,000
Sept. 15, 1892	8,731,000	16,909,000
NETHERLANDS.		
Sept. 14, 1893	£2,357,000	£6,938,000
Sept. 15, 1892	3,164,000	7,384,000
BELGIUM.		
Sept. 14, 1893	£2,739,333	£1,369,667
Sept. 15, 1892	3,008,667	1,504,333
SPAIN.		
Sept. 14, 1893	£7,917,000	£6,232,000
Sept. 15, 1892	7,610,000	4,983,000
Total last week	£148,071,946	£91,716,920
Correspond'g week '92	153,053,660	94,364,833
W'k end'g Sept. 7, '93	147,688,700	91,988,304
Correspond'g week '92	152,609,817	94,579,750

PROVIDENCE STOCKS.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Sept. 16.—The condition of the local money market has remained practically unchanged for the past week. The minimum rate on discount to regular customers remains at 7 per cent., and such outside loans as are taken are made at 8 to 10 per cent. Bills are in good supply in all denominations, and all requirements for currency are readily met.

Local stocks still continue very dull, only three transactions being reported by the Providence Stock Exchange this week: Five shares of Globe National Bank at 78, fifteen shares of Merchants' National Bank at 64, and three shares of American Screw Company at 251. This last is at $1 a share less than the bid price last Saturday and $127 a share less than the highest figure touched this year, which was $378. Nearly all bid prices are well sustained, and in many cases there have been advances from $1 to $5 per share.

Messrs. Spencer Trask & Co., 10 Wall Street, New-York, report quotations as follows:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
BANKS.					
American	43	45	Mechanics'	52½	55
Atlantic	..	44	National Ex.	96	..
Black. Canal	23¾	25½	Nat. N. Am.	45	48
City	63½	71	Nat. Com.	52	57
Commercial	43¾	45	Old	110	..
Eagle	55	57	Phenix	..	75
Fifth	51	55	Rhode Island	25	27
First	..	118	Roger W'ms., ex div.	69	75
Fourth	120	..	Second	133	140
Globe	77	80	Third	77½	90
High Street	60	..	Traders'	40	..
Jackson	27	..	Westminster	61	..
Lime Rock	30	..	Weybosset	51¼	..
M'nuf'ctures	139	..			
Merchants'	64	68			
PAWTUCKET BANKS.					
First	..	160	Slater	..	152½
TRUST COMPANIES.					
Industrial	100	115	B. of A. L. & T.	50	..
Mercantile	..	90			
RAILROADS.					
N. Y., N. H. & H.	190	215	Prov. & Spr.	102	111
N. Y., N. H. & H. deb. ctfs.	50	70	Paw. Valley	140	..
			Prov. & Wor.	..	250
MANUFACTURING COMPANIES.					
Am. Screw	251	265	Nic'ls'n File	50	60
Am. Supply	..	90	P. Haircloth	..	50
Ar'n & Sims	..	51	Heaton But.	..	95
INSURANCE.					
Equitable	..	40	Prov. Wash.	..	34½
Merchants'	..	40			
GAS AND ELECTRIC.					
Narra. Elec.	76¾	80	Prov. Tel.	94	98
Prov. Gas	77	80	Woon. Elec.	..	105
Pawt. Gas	72	..			
MISCELLANEOUS.					
Pr. & St. S. S.	..	160	R. I. Safe Dep.	100	..

ON THE LONDON EXCHANGE.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—Discounts have been easy during the last week with the rate at 2¼ for ninety and and 2 for thirty days. With the rate at 4 per cent. the Bank of England is still outrunning for current business, and a further reduction is generally expected. Gold to the amount of £1,500,000 is on the way from Australia, and remittances from South Africa and elsewhere will arrive shortly. Silver has been quiet and steady. The demand for the East continues and the supply is scant.

The Stock Exchange was inactive during the week. Investors have been cautious, and some uneasiness has been felt in view of the Franco-Russian demonstration at Toulon and the fiery leaders in the Paris newspapers. The Berlin account was very light and was satisfactorily settled. Consols went up 3-16 during the week. Foreign securities were quiet. Brazilians fell 1 and Argentines 1¼. American railway securities have been affected by the prolonged fight in the United States Senate over silver. Union Pacific shares fell 2½ for the week; Louisville and Nashville, 2; Atchison, 1½; Wabash debenture bonds, 1¼; Atchison "A," 1; Norfolk and Western, ¾; Erie, ½; New-York Central, ½; Central Pacific, ½; Lake Shore, ½; Northern Pacific, ½; Wabash, preference, ½; Denver and Rio Grande, ¼; Missouri, Kansas and Texas, ¼. Ohio and Mississippi rose 1½; Denver and Rio Grande, preference, ¾.

MARINE INTELLIGENCE.

Miniature Almanac—This Day.

Sun rises...5 40 | Sun sets....6 07 | Moon sets..P M 12 21

HIGH WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k	A M 1 12	Gov. Isl.	A M 1 28	Hell Gate	A M 3 21
Sandy H'k	P M 1 24	Gov. Isl.	P M 1 50	Hell Gate	P M 3 43

LOW WATER TO-DAY.

Sandy H'k	A M 7 05	Gov. Isl.	A M 7 44	Hell Gate	A M 9 12
Sandy H'k	P M 7 48	Gov. Isl.	P M 8 35	Hell Gate	P M 10 03

Outgoing Steamships.

	Mails Close.	Vessels Sail.
TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.		
Cherokee, Charleston	......	3:00 P M
Lahn, Bremen	......	7:00 A M
Mobile, London	......	
Nacoochee, Savannah	......	3:00 P M
WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.		
Britannic, Liverpool	......	12:30 P M
Ciudad Condal, Havana	......	1:00 P M
Colombia, Colon	......	1:00 M
Dania, Hamburg	......	12:30 P M
New-York, Southampton	......	1:00 P M
Rhynland, Antwerp	......	1:00 P M
THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.		
State of California, Glasgow	......	1:00 P M
Werkendam, Rotterdam	......	1:30 P M
Furst Bismarck, Hamburg	......	2:00 P M
FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.		
Rio Grande, Fernandina	......	3:00 P M
SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.		
Adirondack, Jeremie	......	3:00 P M
Ems, Bremen	......	7:00 A M
Etruria, Liverpool	......	4:00 A M
Fulda, Genoa	......	
Furnessia, Glasgow	......	3:00 P M
La Touraine, Havre	......	2:00 P M

Incoming Steamships.

DUE TO-DAY, MONDAY, SEPT. 18.—Alamo, Colon, Sept. 10; Buffalo, Hull, Aug. 31; Cuno, Liverpool, Sept. 8; Darmstadt, Bremen, Sept. 7; Elbe, Bremen, Sept. 9; Furnessia, Glasgow, Sept. 7; Maasdam, Rotterdam, Sept. 6.

TUESDAY, SEPT. 19.—Adirondack, Kingston, Sept. 14; Philadelphia, La Guayra, Sept. 13; Spain, London, Sept. 3; Westerniand, Antwerp, Sept. 9.

WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 20.—City of Washington, Havana, Sept. 16; Exeter City, Swansea, Sept. 6; Havel, Bremen, Sept. 12; Teutonic, Liverpool, Sept. 13.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 21.—City of Para, Colon, Sept. 13; Grecian, Glasgow, Sept. 8; Westerniand, Antwerp, Sept. 9.

FRIDAY, SEPT. 22.—Campania, Liverpool, Sept. 16; Columbia, Hamburg, Sept. 14; Rhaetia, Hamburg, Sept. 9; Trave, Bremen, Sept. 13.

SATURDAY, SEPT. 23.—Bohemia, Christiansand, Sept. 9; Massachusetts, London, Sept. 12; Niagara, Nassau, Sept. 19; Paris, Southampton, Sept. 16; Roland, Bremen, Sept. 13; Sorrento, Hamburg, Sept. 7.

Arrived—New-York, Sunday, Sept. 17.

SS Alamo, Lewis, Colon, Sept. 10, with mdse and passengers to Stamford Parry, Herron & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 3:45 P. M.

SS Nacoochee, Smith, Savannah, with mdse and passengers to R. L. Walker.

SS Guyandotte, Walker, Richmond and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to the Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Richmond, Dole, West Point and Norfolk, with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Cherokee, Bearse, Jacksonville and Charleston, with mdse and passengers to William P. Clyde & Co.

SS Manhattan, Bragg, Portland, with mdse and passengers to Horatio Hall.

SS Herman Winter, Nickerson, Boston, with mdse to H. F. Dimock.

SS Linda, (Br.,) Lowe, Hamburg Aug. 29, Shields Sept. 2, and Hampton Roads 16th, in ballast to J. C. Seager. Arrived at the Bar at 3:30 P. M.

SS Lucigen, (Br.,) Brown, Newcastle 17 ds., in ballast to G. Heye. Arrived at the Bar at 9:30 P. M.

U. S. SS Grant, Tozier, Newport.

U. S. cruiser Vesuvius, New-London.

U. S. SS Kearsarge, ——.

Bark Adam W. Spies, Field, Rotterdam 43 ds, in ballast to Vernon H. Brown & Co.

Sailed.

SS Sarinaw, for Turk's Island; H. A. Hartmann, for Montego Bay.

Notice to Mariners.

Five-Fathom Bank Light Vessel, New-Jersey.

Notice is hereby given that on Sept. 13, 1893, Five-Fathom Bank Light Vessel No. 40 was replaced on her station off Five-Fathom Bank, off the entrance to Delaware Bay, and the Red Star tug International, temporarily marking the station, was withdrawn.

By order of the Lighthouse Board.

JAMES A. GREER,
Rear Admiral U. S. Navy, Chairman.
WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 16, 1893.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—Notice is hereby given that on or about Sept. 20, 1893, Light Vessel No. 59 will be moored about one and a half miles to the southward and westward of Bar Point, in about seventeen feet of water, to mark Bar Point Shoal, mouth of Detroit River, Michigan. The vessel will show simultaneously from three lens lanterns encircling the foremasthead a fixed white light. The local plane of the light will be 40 feet above lake level, and the light may be seen in clear weather, the observer's eye being 15 feet above the same level, 13½ miles. The vessel has two masts, schooner-rigged, and no bowsprits. There is a circular black cagework day mark at the foremasthead and a small black smokestack and the fog signal between the masts. The hull is black, with "No. 59, Bar Point Shoa," in white letters and figures on each side. During thick or foggy weather a four-inch steam whistle will sound blasts of ten seconds' duration, separated by silent intervals of thirty seconds, thus: Blast, ten seconds; silent interval, thirty seconds; blast, ten seconds; silent interval, thirty seconds. If whistle be disabled, a bell will be rung by hand. The approximate geographical position of the vessel as taken from Chart No. 56 (Detroit River) of the United States Survey of the Northern and Northwestern lakes is: Latitude north, 42 02 17; longitude west, 83 07 57. Bearings of prominent objects, as taken from the above-named chart, are: Bois Blance (Canadian) Lighthouse, N by E, 3 7.16 miles; Detroit River (Bar Point) Lighthouse, S ⅞ W, 2⅝ miles. The vessel is about 600 feet to the westward of a line drawn from Bois Blance (Canadian) Lighthouse to Detroit River (Bar Point) Lighthouse.

By Cable.

LONDON, Sept. 17.—SS Dubbeldam, (Dutch,) Capt. Potjer, from Rotterdam for New-York, passed the Isle of Wight Sept. 17.

SS Moravia, (Ger.,) Capt. Minckler, from New-York Sept. 6, for Hamburg, passed the Lizard Sept. 17.

SS Campania, (Br.,) Capt. Haines, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York Sept. 17.

SS Alaska, (Br.,) Capt. Murray, from Liverpool, sld. from Queenstown for New-York at 1 P. M. Sept. 17.

SS Elbe, (Ger.,) Capt. Von Goessel, from Bremen, sld. from Southampton for New-York Sept. 17.

SS Champagne, (Fr.,) Capt. Laurent, from New-York Sept. 9, arr. at Havre Sept. 17.

SS Methley Hall, (Br.,) Capt. Bush, from New-York Sept. 3, arr. at Havre Sept. 17.

SS City of Rome, (Br.,) Capt. Young, from New-York Sept. 9, for Glasgow, arr. at Moville Sept. 17.

Toledo and Ann Arbor.

Receiver Burt of the Toledo, Ann Arbor and North Michigan Railway Company was in New-York last week looking over the situation, and for the purpose of overcoming the opposition to his plan of raising money on receiver's certificates to meet obligations such as supply bills, now pressing on the road.

There is a number of creditors who are said to be very urgent in their demands for a settlement of their claims. From the fact that the Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, the Trustees under the consolidated mortgage, have made application to be put in possession of the property, or to have a receiver appointed in the interest of the bondholders, there will be a strong opposition to the receiver's plan for raising money.

It is affirmed that the only way out of the present difficulties will be the foreclosure of the general mortgage, and, most likely, the divisional mortgages, and thus relieve the system of its large floating debt.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Letters to foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer, except when it is desired to send duplicates of banking and commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Sept. 23 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office as follows:

MONDAY.—At *3 P. M. for BELIZE, PUERTO CORTEZ, and GUATEMALA, per steamship Stillwater, from New-Orleans.

TUESDAY.—At 9 A. M. (supplementary 10:30 A. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Lahn, via Southampton and Bremen; at 12 M. for GRENADA, TRINIDAD, TOBAGO, and DEMERARA, per steamship Carib Prince; at 8:30 P. M. for NEWFOUNDLAND, per steamer from Halifax.

WEDNESDAY.—At 5 A. M. for CAPE COLONY and NATAL, per steamship Atlantic, via Capetown; at 8:30 A. M. for BRAZIL, per steamship Handel, via Bahia, Rio Janeiro, and Santos, (letters for Para, Ceara, and La Plata Countries must be directed "per Handel";) at 9:30 A. M. (supplementary 11 A. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Britannic, via Queenstown, (letters must be directed "per Britannic";) at 9:30 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship New-York, via Southampton; at 10 A. M. (supplementary 11 A. M.) for CENTRAL AMERICA (except Costa Rica) and SOUTH PACIFIC PORTS, per steamship Colombia, via Colon, (letters for Guatemala must be directed "per Colombia";) at 11 A. M. for PROGRESO, per steamship C. Condal, (letters for other parts of Mexico must be directed "per C. Condal";) at 11 A. M. for BELGIUM direct, per steamship Rhynland, via Antwerp, (letters must be directed "per Rhynland";) at 1 P. M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per steamship Manitoba; at 1 P. M. for CUBA, per steamship Yucatan, via Havana; at *3 P. M. for PUERTO CORTEZ, per steamship Wanderer, from New-Orleans; at *3 P. M. for BOCAS DEL TORO, per steamship Tordenskjold, from New-Orleans.

THURSDAY.—At 11 A. M. (supplementary 12:30 P. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship F. Bismarck, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 11:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Werkendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Werkendam";) at 12 M. for DEMERARA direct, per steamship Tjomo; at *3 P. M. for TRUXILLO, per steamship S. Oteri, from New-Orleans.

SATURDAY.—At 1 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Etruria, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal, and Turkey must be directed "per Etruria";) at 4 A. M. for GERMANY direct, per steamship Ems, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Ems";) at 10 A. M., (supplementary 10:30 A. M.,) for WINDWARD ISLANDS, per steamship Muriel, (letters for Grenada, Trinidad, and Tobago must be directed "per Muriel";) at 11 A. M. for CAMPECHY, CHIAPAS, TABASCO, and YUCATAN, per steamship City of Alexandria, (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per City of Alexandria";) at 11 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for FORTUNE ISLAND and JAMAICA, also JACMEL and AUX-CAYES HAITI, per steamship Adirondack; at 11 A. M.) (supplementary 12:30 P. M.) for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and TUKEY, per steamship La Touraine, via Havre; at 12 M. for NORWAY direct, per steamship Norge, (letters must be directed "per Norge";) at 1 P. M. for SCOTLAND direct, per steamship Furnessia, via Glasgow, (letters must be directed "per Furnessia";) at 1 P. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Maasdam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Maasdam.")

Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Alameda, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *16 at 6:30 P. M., (or on arrival at New-York of steamship Etruria with British mails for Australia.) Mails for China and Japan, per steamship Peru, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Tropic Bird, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Sept. *24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia via Vancouver (specially addressed only) close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 2:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 A. M.

Transpacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving ON TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched thence the same day.

*Registered mail closes at 6 P. M. previous day.

Extra supplementary transatlantic mails are opened on the piers of the American, English, French and German steamers at the hour of closing of supplementary mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within ten minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.
POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, N. Y., Sept. 15, 1893.

Auction Sales of Stocks and Bonds.

NOTICE OF SALE.

Notice is hereby given that, pursuant to the terms of a certain trust agreement between A. S. GARRETSON and the undersigned, as trustees, dated Dec. 31, 1892, we shall sell at public auction at the Real Estate Exchange and Auction Room, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty St., in the City of New-York, by Richard V. Harnett & Co., auctioneers, on TUESDAY, the 19th day of September, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon, the following securities, held by us under said trust agreement as security for the payment of the principal and interest of certain promissory notes described therein, viz.:

10,600 shares of the capital stock of the Sioux City and Northern Railroad Company of the par value of $100 each, and

2,346 of the first mortgage 5 per cent. gold bonds of the Sioux City, O'Neill and Western Railway Company of the sum of $1,000 each, with coupons for payment of semi-annual interest from and including April 1, 1893, to the maturity of the bonds attached thereto.

Terms will be announced at time of sale by the auctioneer.

Dated New-York, Aug. 29, 1893.

J. KENNEDY TOD & CO.,
Trustees.

STRONG & CADWALADER, Attorneys, 36 Wall St., New-York.

Financial.

H. B. HOLLINS & CO.,
BANKERS,
CORNER OF WALL AND BROAD STS.,
Issue Circular Letters of Credit,
Available for Travelers in All Parts of the World.

BARING, MAGOUN & CO.,
15 Wall Street, New York.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE AND LETTERS OF CREDIT available in all parts of the world. Also Traveling Credits for use in this country, Mexico, and the West Indies.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL AND TRAVELERS' CREDITS, AVAILABLE IN ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD.

TIMES, UP TOWN OFFICE,
1,269 Broadway..........Near 32d Street
Open daily, Sundays included, from 5 A. M. to 9 P. M.

FINANCIAL DIRECTORY

CLEARING HOUSE BANKS IN THE FOLlowing list are arranged in the order of their Association number.

BANKS.

National City 52 Wall Street

Chemical National 270 Broadway

GALLATIN NATIONAL. CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,600,000. 36 Wall Street.

National Bank of Commerce CAP. AND SURPLUS, $8,664,000. 29 NASSAU ST.

MERCANTILE NATIONAL. Capital, $1,000,000. Surplus Fund, $1,000,000. 191 Broadway

National Bank of the Republic Wall Street and Broadway

Hanover National Bank CAPITAL, $1,000,000. SURPLUS, $1,895,000. 9 AND 11 NASSAU STREET

The Nassau Bank Corner Beekman and Nassau Streets

National Park Bank 214 and 216 Broadway

Fourth National 16 Nassau Street

Central National 322 Broadway

Chase National 15 Nassau Street

Fifth Avenue Fifth Avenue, corner 44th Street

Lincoln National 34 East 42d Street

Seaboard National 18 Broadway

Eleventh Ward Bank 147 Avenue D

Fourteenth Street Bank 3 East Fourteenth Street

Hide and Leather National 88 Gold Street

TRUST COMPANIES.

Continental Trust Company 18 Wall Street

KNICKERBOCKER TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,000,000. 234 Fifth Av. and 18 Wall Street

Manhattan Trust Co. 20 Wall Street

NEW-ENGLAND LOAN AND TRUST CO. The Debentures of this corporation are a safe 6 per cent. investment. 160 Broadway

New-York Security & Trust Co. 46 Wall Street

THE STATE TRUST CO. CAPITAL AND SURPLUS, $1,800,000. 36 Wall Street

Financial.

United States Mortgage Co.

Chartered 1871.

Capital - - - $2,000,000
Surplus - - - 500,000

59 CEDAR ST., NEW-YORK.

Transacts a General Trust Business.
Receives Deposits Subject to Check.
Allows Interest on Daily Balances.
Issues Certificates of Deposit Bearing Interest.
Offers at Par and Interest its
5 Per Cent. First Mtge. Gold Bonds
in Denominations of $1,000, $500 & $100.

CHARLES R. HENDERSON..........President
LUTHER KOUNTZE..........Vice President
GEORGE W. YOUNG......2d Vice Pres't & Treas.
ARTHUR TURNBULL.......Assistant Treasurer
WILLIAM P. ELLIOTT..........Secretary

DIRECTORS.
Samuel D. Babcock,
William Babcock, S. Frisco, Luther Kountze,
William E. Bailey, Seattle, Charlton T. Lewis,
Charles D. Dickey, Jr., Lewis May,
William P. Dixon, Theodore Morford,
Robert A. Granniss, Richard A. McCurdy,
Theo. A. Havemeyer, Robert Olyphant,
Charles R. Henderson, Edwin Packard,
James J. Hill, St. Paul, William W. Richards,
Gardiner G. Hubbard, Jas. W. Seymour, Jr.,
Gustav E. Kissel, James Timpson.

PACIFIC RAILROAD OF MISSOURI First Mortgage Carondelet Branch Bonds.

The above bonds, amounting to $245,000, mature Oct. 1, 1893. The Missouri Pacific Railway Company has decided to extend these bonds at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum until Oct. 1, 1938, the present security and lien to remain in force, principal and interest of the extended bonds to be payable in United States gold coin. The company has made arrangements with Messrs. Vermilye & Co. of New-York to purchase the bonds at maturity at par and extend the same on their account. Bondholders who wish to avail themselves of the privilege of extension may notify Messrs. Vermilye & Co. at once of their intention so to do, and may present their bonds at the Mercantile Trust Company, 120 Broadway, on and after Sept. 15, 1893, to have the contract of extension and the new coupon sheets attached. Messrs. Vermilye & Co. reserve the right without notice to terminate the privilege hereby extended to bondholders.

A. H. CALEF, Treasurer.

Referring to the above notice, we are now prepared to purchase the above bonds at par, and accrued interest to delivery. Holders desiring to sell their bonds, will please not indorse them in any way.

VERMILYE & CO.,
16 and 18 Nassau St.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1893.

Dividends.

CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 14, 1893.

Notice is hereby given that a dividend has been declared from the net earnings of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, of THREE DOLLARS AND FIFTY CENTS per share on the preferred stock and of TWO DOLLARS per share on the common stock of this company, payable on the 20th day of October next, at the office of the company, 42 Wall St., New-York.

The transfer books for preferred and common stock will close on the 28th of September at 3 P. M. and reopen on the 21st of October.

FRANK S. BOND, Vice President.

ATCHISON, TOPEKA AND SANTA FE RAILROAD COMPANY.

95 MILK ST., BOSTON, Sept. 18, 1893.

Coupons No. 3, due Oct. 1, 1893, of this company's SECOND MORTGAGE "A" AND "B" BONDS, will be paid on and after Oct. 2 at the following agencies of this company:

The National Bank of North America, Boston.
The Union Trust Company, New-York.
Messrs. Baring Brothers & Co. (L'd.,) London.

J. W. REINHART, President.

Elections.

OFFICE OF THE DENVER AND RIO GRANDE RAILROAD COMPANY.

NEW-YORK, Sept. 15, 1893.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of this company for the election of Directors, and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before it, will be held at the principal office of the company in Denver, Col., on the third Tuesday of October next, (being the seventeenth of said month,) at 12 o'clock noon.

The transfer books will be closed from the evening of Oct. 2, 1893, until the morning of Oct. 23, 1893.

By order of the Board of Directors.

WILLIAM WAGNER, Secretary.

Meetings.

CLEVELAND, CINCINNATI, CHICAGO AND ST. LOUIS RAILWAY COMPANY.

The annual meeting of the Stockholders of this Company, for the election of Directors and for such other business as may come before the meeting, will be held at the office of the Company, corner of Third and Smith Sts., in Cincinnati, Ohio, on Wednesday Oct. 25, 1893, at 10 o'clock A. M. The stock transfer books will close Oct. 5, 1893, at 3 o'clock P. M. and reopen at 10 o'clock A. M., Oct. 26, 1893.

E. F. OSBORN, Secretary.

CINCINNATI, Sept. 12, 1893.

Situations Wanted—Females.

Chambermaids.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Competent Swedish girl; in a small American family; first-class references. Call at 332 West 49th St., fourth floor. E. Dalman.

CHAMBERMAID.—American Protestant girl; willing to assist pantry or dining room; eight years' city reference. Address S. A., Box 279 Times, Up Town.

CHAMBERMAID AND WAITRESS.—Young girl; competent; in private family; best city reference; last employer can be seen. Call or address 210 East 28th St.

CHAMBERMAID.—Just arrived from England; with private family. Apply Miss S. Paul, care of G. Wheatley, 268 Alexander Av.

CHAMBERMAID.—North of Ireland Protestant girl; lately landed; or as kitchenmaid. Call at 504 West 46th St., from 10 to 2; ring three times.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Nice girl; in private family; best city reference. Call at 159 East 53d St., second floor, front.

CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Young girl in private family; city reference. Call at 430 4th Av.

Cooks.

COOK.—Swedish young woman; excellent; best references; two years with last employer. Address Christine, Advertisement Office, 162 East 23d St.

COOK. — First-class; understands game and French cooking; soups of all kinds and pastry; good reference. Call or address, for two days, 308 West 69th St.

COOK—CHAMBERMAID, &c.—Young girls; one as first-class cook, other as chambermaid and waitress; best city reference. 223 East 59th St., one flight, left; no cards.

COOK, &c.—Respectable girl in small American family; good city reference. Call at 252 West 47th St.

COOK.—Steady woman in small private family; good city reference from last place. Call at 420 West 46th St., Bell 2.

COOK.—Protestant woman, first-class, in private family; best of reference. Address C. M., Box 280 Times, Up Town.

COOK—WAITRESS.—First-class German in a fine flat to do the entire work. Apply at 253 West 36th St.

COOK, &c.—Girl; three years' city reference. 302 West 69th St.

COOK.—First-class; colored; in private family; good reference. 102 West 37th St.

COOK.—Young girl in private family; reference; no washing. Martin, 258 West 37th St.

Day's Work.

DAY'S WORK.—Respectable woman; first-class reference from last employer. Mrs. Ryan, 157 West 33d St.

DAY'S WORK.—Respectable woman to wash and iron or do housecleaning. 231 East 45th St., second floor, back.

Dressmakers.

DRESSMAKER.—First-class; engagements by the day; perfect cutter and fitter; young ladies' and Misses' dresses and evening gowns a specialty; best reference. Address M. R., Box 369 Times, Up Town.

DRESSMAKER.—Elegant cutter and fitter; $2 a day or at home; perfect fit guaranteed, velvet, silk, or cloth suits made in one week for $10; fancy waists, coats and ball gowns a specialty. 44 East 10th St., near Broadway.

DRESSMAKER.—By the day; good skirtmaker; will also fix over dresses and alter; wishes few more customers. Address Davis, 463 8th Av.

Governesses.

GOVERNESS OR COMPANION.—Teaches Parisian French thoroughly and very successfully; also competent teacher of German; would travel; highest school and city references. Mademoiselle, 30 East 22d St.

GOVERNESS.—Will take charge of children not under five years; teaches English, French, music, &c. For particulars, apply or write to Miss A. Walsh, 55 East 81st St., Madison Av.

VISITING GOVERNESS.—By a Swiss lady, diplômée; afternoon engagement; English branches, French, German, music, and drawing; highest testimonials; many years' experience. Address Geneva, Box 172 Times Office.

Housekeepers.

HOUSEKEEPER.—By Scotch lady, 35, where servant is kept, or as companion; thoroughly capable; good pianiste; willing to travel; references. S., 2128 Arch St., Philadelphia.

HOUSEKEEPER.—Respectable woman in small family. 222 East 54th St., two flights.

Houseworkers.

HOUSECLEANER.—Respectable woman; first-class; understands cleaning and washing all kinds of paints; best reference. 215 East 53d St.

HOUSEWORK.—Respectable girl in small private family; lately landed. Call at 331 East 59th St., third floor.

Lady's Maids.

LADY'S MAID.—Thoroughly competent and experienced; Protestant; good hairdresser, seamstress; can cut, fit, sew by hand and machine; understands her duties thoroughly; has six years' excellent city reference from last employer. Call or address 636 3d Av., third floor.

LADY'S MAID, &c.—WAITRESS.—Two Protestant girls; one as maid and excellent seamstress; the other as first-class waitress; capable of taking butler's place; together or separate; best city references. Call or address 201 East 21st St., Mrs. O'Connor's bell.

LADY'S MAID AND SEAMSTRESS.—Competent French Parisian; good traveler and packer; willing and obliging; best city reference. Address Louise, Box 270 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—German; speaks English and French; first-class hairdresser and dressmaker; accustomed to travel; city reference. Address B. C., Box 372 Times, Up Town.

LADY'S MAID.—French Protestant; good hairdresser and seamstress; also good packer; best reference. Address S. J., 245 West 25th St.

MAID OR NURSE TO ONE OR TWO CHILdren and Assist With Light Chamberwork.—By a competent young woman; first-class references. 222 West 38th St.

Laundresses.

LAUNDRESS.—Excellent shirt, cuff, and collar ironer; present employer can be seen; two and a half years' city reference. 214 East 38th St.; inquire in store.

LAUNDRESS.—Young woman; do little chamberwork; city references; no cards. Call, for two days, 202 East 43d St.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; in a private family; good city reference. A. H., Box 344 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—Respectable girl in a private family. Call, for two days, at 208 West 33d St., third floor.

LAUNDRESS. — Competent; will assist with chamberwork; in American family; good city reference. Address M. K., Box 345 Times, Up Town.

LAUNDRESS.—First-class; ladies' or gents' washing at home; best reference. 478 3d Av.

Nurses.

NURSE.—By respectable Protestant person to wait on an elderly lady or invalid; good city references. Address J. A., Box 350 Times, Up Town.

NURSE.—Reliable young Protestant; North of Ireland; experienced; can take entire charge and bring up on bottle; best city reference. 251 West 26th St.; ring Hetherington's bell.

NURSE.—Competent person to one baby; plain sewing; best city reference; city or country. Call 40 West 10th St.

NURSE.—Young French girl to children; not too young; good sewer; city reference. Apply at 341 West 30th St. M. B.

NURSE.—Swedish girl, lately landed. Call at 332 West 49th St., fourth floor. E. Dalman.

Waitresses.

WAITRESS.—Going abroad, I wish a situation for my waitress and chambermaid. Call, Monday and Tuesday, at present employer's, 165 West 58th St. Mrs. C. Miller.

WAITRESS.—First-class; take full charge of dining room; serve all courses, make salads, and carve; city or country; best references. Call 301 East 41st St.; ring twice.

WAITRESS.—Young woman; first-class; would take a man's place; long city reference; last employer can be seen. 229 East 45th St.

Washing.

WASHING.—Good laundress wishes ladies', gentlemen's, and family's washing; double small pieces; 75 cents dozen; good reference. 417 West 56th St., near 9th Av. McKroty.

WASHING.—Colored woman to take home; first-class work done. Call or address 235 West 61st St.

Miscellaneous.

COMPANION.—By a young lady, speaking French and familiar with European traveling, as companion with a lady residing in this country, or with a lady wishing to travel; references exchanged. Address L. G., 13 East 32d St.

MASSAGE.—Young Englishwoman, certificated as experienced masseuse, to ladies and children only; references from past patrons. Miss Williams, 132 West 34th St., from 12 to 2 and from 5 to 6.

MASSEUSE.—Graduate; in family to take care of invalid and make herself otherwise useful; sewing, &c.; references. Inquire 135 East 49th St.

PARLORMAID.—Young North of Ireland girl; first-class; thorough housemaid; can be highly recommended from present and past employers; willing to go any part of city or country with first-class private family. Address S. H. M., Box 371 Times, Up Town.

WILL CALL ON LADIES TO SHAMPOO hair and make over bangs and switches equal to new; very reasonable prices. M. Chaffee, Continental Hotel.

WRITING OF ANY KIND DONE QUICKLY and legibly; visiting lists made out, invitations or circulars addressed, bills or papers copied. Address M. M. M., Box 297 Times, Up Town.

Situations Wanted—Males.

BUTLER AND VALET.—English-trained single man; thoroughly understands the duties of gentleman's house; satisfactory personal reference. Address H. T., Box 334 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER AND VALET.—By a Frenchman; twenty months' personal reference from last employer. Call or address Antoine, 158 West 21st St.

BUTLER.—Competent man, and as valet in private family; good city reference. 125 East 57th St., present employer's.

Situations Wanted—Males.

Butlers.

BUTLER.—Competent young man in private family; thoroughly understands his duties in every respect; will make himself useful; will be found willing and obliging; best city and country references. Address William, Box 374 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Thoroughly up to his duties; good character; age 27; height 5 feet 11 inches. H. Hart, care of Hon. Martin Brimmer, Woodrock, Pride's Crossing, Beverly, Mass.

BUTLER, OR GOOD SECOND MAN.—Young Englishman; tall and good appearance; understands his business; good valet; best city references. Address G. D., Box 399 Times, Up Town.

BUTLER.—Private family; age, 28; understands his duties; five years' city references from leading families; last employer can be seen. Address J. O'Neill, 401 3d Av.

BUTLER.—In private family; experienced Swiss man; first-class references; is thoroughly experienced man. Address R. E., Box 402 Times, Up Town.

Coachmen.

COACHMAN AND USEFUL MAN.—Single; thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness, which he keeps in the best order; experienced driver; city or country; strictly temperate; steady, reliable man; attend furnace; highly recommended. Address M. B., Box 197 Times.

COACHMAN.—German; age 28; thoroughly understands the care of horses; careful driver; sober, willing, and obliging; good references; city or country. Address Coachman, 366 Palisade Av., West Hoboken, N. J.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single; highly recommended; understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; willing and obliging; careful city driver; personal reference; city or country. Address B. G., Box 322 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM. — Experienced single man; reliable in every respect; excellent city driver; industrious and sober; city reference certifying the same furnished. Address T. A., Box 405 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman wishes situation for his coachman; can fully recommend him as very careful driver; thoroughly understands horses; honest and sober; married; country preferred. Address W. S., Post Office Box 3,309.

COACHMAN.—Scotch Protestant; one who thoroughly understands the care of fine horses, carriages, and harness; careful driver; best city reference; will be found willing and respectful. Address M. J., Box 343 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Single man; understands care of fine horses, carriages, and harness in every particular; just disengaged; nine years' city reference from one family; city or country; strictly temperate. Address J. P., 454 4th Av.

COACHMAN.—Gentleman disposing of his horses desires to procure a situation for his coachman, whom he can highly recommend. Call or address 40 West 38th St.

COACHMAN.—Married; is strictly sober; no family; understands his business in all its branches; can be highly recommended by his late employer. E. F., 105 East 77th St.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—By an Englishman; single; age 35; eight years' city reference; three years with last employer. Address J. C., Box 349 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN.—Married; no incumbrance; medium size; thoroughly understands his business; temperate; reliable; first-class city references. D. K., 751 Madison Av.

COACHMAN.—Competent Englishman; careful with horses and everything in his charge; good rider and driver; neat appearance; city or country. Call or address Coachman, care Kohn, 644 6th Av.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Young man; thoroughly understands his business; best of reference; city or country. Call or address Coachman, 1,620 Broadway.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—Young man of 27; understands proper care of horses, harness, and carriages, and a good, careful driver; best of reference. Address J. Rogers, 108 West 53d St.

COACHMAN.—Single man; thoroughly understands his business; sober and industrious; first-class reference; city or country. Address 107 West 37th St., private stable.

COACHMAN.—Has long and satisfactory testimonials from his last and former employers in city, six years from last. Address E. D., Box 373 Times, Up Town.

COACHMAN. — Thoroughly competent man in every respect; strictly sober; honest; married; no incumbrance; best personal city reference. M. N., 1,590 3d Av.

COACHMAN.—English; first-class man; age 28; good appearance; careful, stylish driver; first-class references. Address Thomas, 883 Park Av.

COACHMAN.—Married; no children; first-class city reference. 138 East 41st St.

COACHMAN.—Young man; first-class city references; city or country. J. B., 650 3d Av.

Gardeners.

GARDENER.—By a Protestant married man; no incumbrance; is a good practical head gardener; understands the care of greenhouses, graperies, hot and cold, and his business thoroughly; highest testimonials. Address Gardener and Florist, Box 143, Cold Spring, Putnam County, N. Y.

GARDENER.—Married; no children; understands his business in all branches; greenhouse, roses, graperies, vegetable garden; care of fine stock, dairy, and poultry; five years' reference from last place. Address M. C., Box 205 Times.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no family; thoroughly understands the management of gentleman's place; first-class grape grower, roses, carnations, violets, fruit, vegetable, &c.; good references. Address R. W., 35 Glebe St., Orange, N. J.

GARDENER.—By a practical man, who thoroughly understands the care and management of greenhouses, graperies, flowers, fruits, and vegetables; eight years' first-class reference from present employer. Address J. Gardner, Greenwich, Conn.

GARDENER.—Scotch; married; no family; first-class practical experience in all branches. Address Box 253, Babylon, L. I.

GARDENER, &c.—LAUNDRESS, &c.—Man and wife; good references. Address M. C., 268 West 21st St.

GARDENER AND USEFUL MAN.—Can milk and drive; wages moderate; good references. M. C., 270 West 23d St.

Grooms.

GROOM.—Young man; understands his work, and make himself useful; is first-class driver and good pad groom; has best city reference from last place. Address M. K., Box 361 Times, Up Town.

Useful Men.

USEFUL MAN.—Young man; Swede; lately landed; in family; city or country. Apply to Victor, Box 194 Times.

Waiters.

WAITER—COOK. — Couple; Swiss; speaking French and English; in private family; man as waiter, wife as cook; Paris and New-York references. Address L. P., 114 West 21st St.

WAITER.—Competent young man as useful man and to assist waitress; good city reference. Address W. B. F., Box 375 Times, Up Town.

Miscellaneous.

ATTENDANT TO INVALID GENTLEMAN.—Experienced, highly-recommended man; trained nurse and masseur; terms moderate. Address Kent, Box 252 Times, Up Town.

ENGINEER.—American; in office building or apartment house; has license and best of reference. A. Cook, 2,979 Fulton St., Brooklyn.

HALLBOY.—A smart, intelligent boy in private family or in a doctor's office; good reference. J. W. K., 320 East 40th St.

SCIENTIFIC MASSAGE AND MEDICO-GYMnastics.—Graduate; well recommended; treats rheumatism, paralysis, constipation, indigestion, corpulency, chronic diseases, &c. Inquire at 135 East 49th St.

POSITION AS SECRETARY, LIBRARIAN, correspondent, translator, or similar work, by gentleman of education and experience; first assistant in large library; knowledge of literature and languages; willing to travel. R. Q. Darley, poste restante, Philadelphia.

PORTER.—Thirty; Swede; or as assistant janitor in office building; well acquainted with office work; first-class references. Address Swede, Box 200 Times.

YOUNG MAN (19) DESIRES A POSITION IN a mercantile house where he can advance himself. Address Advancement, Box 116 Times.

Situations Wanted.

Care of Houses.

CARE OF PLACE.—By Scotchman; married; full charge of gentleman's country place; highest city references for competency and integrity given. Address Scotchman, Box 218 Times.

Help Wanted—Females.

A RELIABLE WOMAN AS COOK AND laundress for small family, short distance out of town; must have good references. Call, Monday, between 2 and 3, at the Albany, 52d St. and Broadway, Apartment 6.

A COMPETENT WOMAN AS NURSE TO two children; must have good references. Call, Monday, between 2 and 3, at the Albany, 52d St. and Broadway, Apartment 6.

WANTED — First-class laundress, Protestant German preferred; wages $20; must have city reference. Apply before noon, Monday, 426 West End Av., near 85th St.

WANTED—A thoroughly-competent nurse, possessing experience and good references, to take care of a one-year-old infant; a good home and good wages for the right person. 63 East 77th St.

WANTED—A thoroughly-competent cook; must have the highest references as to character and ability. Apply between the hours of 11 and 1 on Monday morning at 5 West 56th St.

WANTED—German or English Protestant girl to care for older children, do light chamberwork and sewing; must have first-class reference. Apply, before 12 Monday, at 426 West End Av., near 85th St.

WANTED—A good plain cook; assist with washing; three in family; good wages. 50 West 75th St.

Help Wanted—Males.

EXPERT STENOGRAPHER AND TYPEwriter.—Conversant with office work; man or woman; $15 a week; give specimen of long hand and type-written work, together with experience and references. Address B. C., Box 109 Times.

USEFUL MAN—Must be well recommended, able to take care of furnace and wait on table. Address, stating former employers and wages, F. H., Post Office Box 477.

DUEL ON THE HIGHWAY.

One Southerner Perhaps Fatally Shot, the Other Escaped Uninjured.

AUGUSTA, Ga., Sept. 17.—What may prove a fatal duel took place early last night in Carolina, three miles from this city, between Estes Wethersbee and Henry Carley of Langley, S. C., in which Carley was shot and, it is thought, wounded so seriously that he will not recover. Bad feeling has existed between the two men for some time. Yesterday both were in the city. They started to return home at a late hour. Carley, in company with a companion whose name could not be ascertained, drove away first. A short distance from the city Wethersbee overtook them. A few words were spoken, and then both men drew their weapons and began to shoot.

Carley received a load of shot in the side of his head, and his horse was also shot. Wethersbee, it is understood, escaped injury.

KILLED BY AN OUTLAW.

Marshal Murphy Shot While Attempting to Arrest an Escaped Murderer.

SUMMERVILLE, Ga., Sept. 17.—Marshal Murphy was yesterday fatally shot by Chester Scott, an escaped murderer and notorious desperado. Scott has several negroes in his gang, and since his escape from the Rome Jail he has been terrorizing this section.

Murphy and a posse attempted to arrest him to-day. After shooting Murphy, Scott and his gang escaped to a swamp. A posse of 300 men was at once organized, and the swamp is surrounded. Bloodhounds have been sent to aid in his capture, and the whole section of the county has turned out to help apprehend the outlaws.

NEW-YORK COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—*Ingraham, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11.

Class I.—1—King vs. Rice.

Class II.—2—Robeson vs. Central Railroad of New-Jersey.

Class IV.—3—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Suckley. 4—Swann vs. Mayer. 5—Yonkers Savings Bank vs. Simmons. 6—Warner vs. Nichols.

Class VII.—7—Perego vs. Bourne.

Class VIII.—8—Lennon vs. New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. 9—Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company vs. Foote. 10—Manhattan Railway Company vs. Moses. 11—Metropolitan Elevated Railroad Company vs. Silberberg. 12—Roosevelt vs. Bible Society of New-York. 13—Bennett vs. Eisenberg. 14—Merritt vs. Stickle. 15—Price vs. Mayer. 16—German Savings Bank vs. Wolf. 17—Wolff vs. Wolff. 18—Austen vs. United Zylonite Company. 19—Continental National Bank of Boston vs. United States Book Company. 20—Merritt vs. Fowler. 21—Rawitza vs. Welch. 22—Quigley vs. Gilmore. 23—Central Ice Company vs. Patterson. 24—Jordan vs. Lynch. 25—Meyer vs. Egan. 26—Falk vs. Silverman. 27—Ostheimer vs. Silverman. 28—Goodman vs. Hoerlein. 29—Dodd vs. Huner Piano Company. 30—Matter of Greene. 31—Mutual Bank vs. Clark. 32—Eno vs. MacDonald. 33—Jay vs. Jay. 34—Matter of Schneider. 35—Hemenway vs. Knudson. 36—Southack vs. Brown. 37—Matter of O'Brien & Cannon.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—*Pryor, J.*—Opens at 10:30. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—*McAdam, J.*—Opens at 11. Calendar called at 11:30. 902—Ring vs. Ring.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.—*Fitzgerald, S.*—Opens at 10:30. No day calendar. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk at 10:30: Susan T. W. Capen, Ann Hamilton, Elizabeth G. Bussell, Maria L. Marshall, Samuel Jerkowski, Susanna Beckel, Barbara Obermann, Thomas Casey, Archer Weinstein, Silas Pearsall.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term—*Ransom, S.—Held in Brownstone Building, 32 Chambers Street.*—Opens at 10:30. No day calendar.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—*Fitzsimons, J.—Held in Room 11 City Hall.*—Opens at 10. Motions must be made returnable at 10.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

REFEREE NAMED SATURDAY.

SUPREME COURT—*Ingraham, J.*—Kelsey vs. Lewis—William H. Willis.

Autumn Resorts.

VIRGINIA HOT SPRINGS.

The NEW HOTEL, cottages, and the MOST COMPLETE BATHING ESTABLISHMENT IN AMERICA will remain open until NOVEMBER or later.

2,500 FEET ELEVATION, in the great Warm Springs Valley, Virginia, on the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway. Magnificent mountain surroundings and climate.

Bathing attendants from the best European baths. Every bath from the flowing Hot Springs, including Hot Vapor, Hot Air, Hot Spout, (the most curative bath known,) Needle, Electric, Massage, &c. RAILWAY DIRECT TO THE SPRINGS.

Reached by the "F. F. V. LIMITED" Express of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railway, with dining cars. One night's ride from either New-York, Philadelphia, or Cincinnati. Nine hours from Baltimore and eight from Washington.

Full information at C. and O. offices, No. 362 Broadway, New-York; No. 513 and No. 1,421 Pennsylvania Av., Washington; 6th and Walnut Sts., Cincinnati, or address Dr. F. W. CHAPIN, Medical Director, or J. F. CHAMPLIN, Manager, Hot Springs, Bath County, Va.

An Ideal Hotel at Last!
The Hotel of the World
Seeing Is Believing.

Halcyon Hall, Millbrook, Dutchess County, New-York. Opened Sept. 14. Ninety miles from New-York. Elevation, 1,000 feet. Russian Royal Court Orchestra three times daily. Write Manager for illustrated prospectus.

Summer Resorts.

NEW-JERSEY.

HOTEL NETHERWOOD,

NETHERWOOD, N. J.
OPEN INTO OCTOBER.

Forty-five minutes from Liberty St., Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Elegant brick structure. All modern conveniences. FRANK E. MILLER.

NEW-YORK.

WHEN IN BUFFALO STOP AT THE GENESEE. NIAGARA FALLS forty minutes away.

Dancing.

GEORGE WALLACE'S CLASSES RESUME TUESDAY, Oct. 3, afternoon, evening, 80, 82 West 126th St.; now open for private tuition. MUSIC HALL, 57th St., 7th Av., OCT. 7. See circular.

Proposals.

PUBLIC SALE OF OLD SHIP HOUSE AT the Navy Yard, New-York.—NAVY DEPARTMENT, WASHINGTON, D. C., Sept. 4, 1893.—In accordance with the provisions of the second section of the act of Congress approved Aug. 5, 1882, Statutes at Large, Vol. 22, page 296, and the "Act making appropriations for the naval service for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1891, and for other purposes," approved June 30, 1890, there will be sold at the Navy Yard, New-York, Sept. 30, 1893, a ship house, condemned as unfit for use. The sale will be for cash, to the highest bidder, by sealed proposals for the purchase of the ship house. Terms of sale and forms of proposals for bidders may be obtained on application at the office of the Commandant, Navy Yard, New-York. The proposals must be in duplicate, inclosed in an envelope, indorsed "Proposals for purchase of ship house at the Navy Yard, New-York, to be opened Sept. 30, 1893," and addressed to the Paymaster of the Navy Yard, New-York. Proposals must reach the office of the Paymaster of the yard not later than 12 o'clock, noon, on the above date, when bids will be publicly opened. A deposit of one thousand dollars ($1,000) must accompany each bid as security for the payment of the amount bid. The deposit may be in cash or in certified checks, and will be forfeited in case of failure to comply with the terms of sale and should removal not be made within the time fixed. The right to reject any and all bids, and to waive defects, is reserved. H. A. HERBERT, Secretary of the Navy.

PROPOSALS FOR RUBBER PONCHOS.—Phila. Depot of the Q. M. Dept., No. 1428 Arch St., Philadelphia, Sept. 13, 1893.—Sealed proposals, in triplicate, will be received at this office until 11 o'clock A. M., Thursday, Sept. 28, 1893, for furnishing the U. S. Quartermaster's Department, in this city, with 1,000 Rubber Ponchos, like sample to be seen at Schuylkill Arsenal. Bids for delivery at other points will also be considered. Bidders must state earliest dates when they will make deliveries. Government reserves the right to reject any or all proposals. Preference will be given to articles of domestic production or manufacture, conditions of quality and price (including in the price of foreign productions or manufactures the duty thereon) being equal. Blanks for proposals, and any information desired, will be furnished by this office upon application. Envelopes containing proposals to be indorsed "Proposals for Rubber Ponchos," and addressed to the undersigned. A. F. ROCKWELL, Quartermaster U. S. Army. In charge.

ELECTRIC LIGHT PLANT.—Sealed proposals will be received for the furnishing and erecting of an electric light plant at the State Asylum for the Chronic Insane at Wernersville, Penn. Specifications and plans may be seen at the office of the engineers, Messrs. M. R. Muckle, Jr., & Co., 210 Drexel Building, Philadelphia, after Sept. 19. All proposals must be in sealed envelopes and marked "Proposals for Electric Light Plant," and must be delivered sealed to John M. Reynolds, Secretary of the commission, care of Rankin & Kellogg, architects, 1,601 Chestnut St., Philadelphia, on or before 12 M., on the 2d day of October, 1893.

The commission reserves the right to reject any or all bids.

INSTRUCTION ADVERTISEMENTS.

Schools—City.

Young Men and Boys.

COLUMBIA COLLEGE.

EXAMINATIONS will be held as follows:

SCHOOL OF ARTS, for entrance and for deficient students, Sept. 20—27.

SCHOOL OF LAW, for entrance Sept. 20—27; for deficient students and for advanced standing Sept. 27—30.

COLLEGE OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, for entrance (Regents' examinations) Sept. 26—28.

SCHOOL OF MINES, for entrance and for deficient students Sept. 20—29.

MATRICULATION and Registration Day for SCHOOL OF POLITICAL SCIENCE, SCHOOL OF PHILOSOPHY, and SCHOOL OF PURE SCIENCE, Sept. 27.

The Treasurer will be at the College Buildings, 49th St. and Madison Av., Sept. 27, to receive matriculation and tuition fees for all Departments except the College of Physicians and Surgeons. On the same day fees for the College of Physicians and Surgeons will be received at 437 West 59th St.

The ACADEMIC YEAR will begin, in all the Schools and Departments, on MONDAY, Oct. 2, at 9:10 A. M.

SETH LOW, LL.D., President.

COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE OF Dr. J. Sachs,

SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
38 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS THURSDAY, SEPT. 21, 1893.
THOROUGH PREPARATION FOR ALL COLLEGES.
SPECIAL COMMERCIAL DEPARTMENT.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
116 WEST 59TH ST.,
REOPENS WEDNESDAY, SEPT. 27, 1893.
COMPLETE ORGANIZATION, INCLUDING COLLEGE PREPARATION, FROM PRIMARY TO ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT.

LENOX INSTITUTE.

Modern and Classical Collegiate School, Primary Classes and Kindergarten.
BOYS' SCHOOL, 336 Lenox Av., | near 127th St.,
GIRLS' SCHOOL, 334 Lenox Av., | New-York.
(Formerly called Sixth Av. Boulevard.)

Prepares thoroughly for business, all the leading colleges, and scientific schools. English is the language of the school. German is taught thoroughly as a mother tongue through the entire school. The sixth school year begins Sept. 18. Applications received after Sept. 1.

At the commencement exercises of Columbia College, held at Carnegie Hall on June 14, President Seth Low announced Alexander H. W. Zerban (age 16) of 334 Lenox Av., a graduate of Lenox Institute, as one of the three candidates who had just passed the best full entrance examination for Columbia College.

ANDREW ZERBAN, Principal.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL FOR BOYS,
34 WEST 40TH ST., (BRYANT PARK.)
WILLIAM McDOWELL HALSEY, PH. D.

Short lessons thoroughly mastered. Reopens Wednesday, Sept. 27, 1893.

Refers among others to the following patrons:
Mr. Geo. A. Robbins, Mr. John N. Stearns,
Rev. Dr. Thos. H. Sill, Mr. Robert Maclay,
Mr. John Le Boutellier, Mr. John A. Riker,
Mr. Warner Van Norden, Rev. Dr. Erskine White.
Mr. John McKesson, Jr., Mr. Joseph W. Harper.

M. W. LYON'S Collegiate Institute.

No. 5 East 22d St., corner Broadway. Opens Sept. 25. Thirty-eighth year. Receives all ages and prepares for college, scientific school, or business. No school of this grade near. Yearly tuition, $50 to $200, graded to studies. Rooms on one floor, light, airy, and adapted. Circulars at Randolph's and Putnams' book stores.

MESSRS.
WILSON & KELLOGG'S SCHOOL.

No. 622 FIFTH AVE., near 50th St. A school of High Grade, preparatory to any college, scientific school, or business. Gymnasium. A CLASS FOR LITTLE BOYS. Seventeenth year begins Sept. 28.

BERKELEY SCHOOL,
18, 20, 22, 24 WEST 44TH ST.

Autumn half, fourteenth year, begins on Monday, Oct. 2. The new building will be open for inspection on and after Sept. 15, and the Head Master or Registrar will be at the building daily to meet parents. J. CLARK READ, A. M., Registrar.

DWIGHT SCHOOL,
1,481 BROADWAY, NEAR 43D ST.

A superior preparatory school for boys. Careful preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and for the Regents' examinations. Fall term begins Sept. 25. Catalogues on application.
HENRY C. MILLER, ARTHUR WILLIAMS, } Principals.

RUGBY ACADEMY.

A Boarding and Day School for Boys at 92d St. and Central Park West, New-York City. Classical, Scientific, Commercial. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Fourth year. Large rooms, extensive athletic grounds. Address CLINTON BURLING, Registrar. Reopens Sept. 28.

MOUNT MORRIS SCHOOL.

A '93 graduate wins $600 Columbia Prize for best entrance examinations. Decided advances proposed for the new year. Excellent primary instruction. Resident pupils. Opens Sept. 26. 20 East 127th St. FRANK CLIFFORD LYMAN, A. B., LL. B., Princ.

COLLEGIATE SCHOOL, Founded 1633.

241 AND 243 WEST SEVENTY-SEVENTH ST. Boys prepared for College and for Business. Primary department, Gymnasium, Military drill under U. S. Army officer. Reopens Sept. 28. L. C. MYGATT, Head Master.

DRISLER SCHOOL,
NO. 9 EAST 49th ST.

Established 10 years.—Four departments. Gymnasium under competent instruction. Prepares for all colleges and for business. Building large, light, and well ventilated. Two resident pupils received into the Principal's family. Reopens Oct. 2.

COLUMBIA INSTITUTE, CORNER WEST 72d St. and West End Av.—Nineteenth year commences Sept. 27; spacious new buildings; collegiate preparation; intermediate and primary classes; commercial department; military drill; large playground; gymnasium; boarding pupils received. Send for illustrated catalogue. EDWIN FOWLER, M. D., A. B., Principal.

CHAPIN COLLEGIATE SCHOOL,
721 Madison Av., (64th St.) 74th year begins Sept 27. Boys fitted for college or business. Well-equipped gymnasium.
Primary department, under careful instruction.
HENRY B. CHAPIN, D. D., Ph. D., Principal.

MOELLER INSTITUTE,

1863. 336 WEST 29TH ST. 1893.
Kindergarten, Day and Boarding School. Prepares for college and business. Opens Sept. 12.
P. W. MOELLER, Principal.

HAMILTON INSTITUTE,
103-5 WEST 82D ST.

A high-grade College Preparatory School, with Primary Department, Athletics, Military Drill. Number limited. Send for illustrated catalogue. N. ARCHIBALD SHAW, Jr., Principal.

YALE SCHOOL,

51 WEST 51ST ST.
Prepares for all colleges and for business.
WM. C. READIO, L. E. BROWN.
Opens Sept. 27, 1893.

WIENER INSTITUTE,

1,003 Madison Av., near 77th St.
Prepares for business and college. Day and boarding school for a limited number. Thorough courses in English, German, French, and Spanish.

WEST END SCHOOL.

SEVENTH YEAR BEGINS OCT. 2.
For circulars address Chester Donaldson, Prin., 113 West 71st St.
Office hours, 8 to 11 A. M., 5 to 8 P. M.

THE OXFORD SCHOOL,
110 WEST 79TH ST.
Thorough preparation for college or business. Will reopen Oct. 2. Circulars sent on application. L. KEMP PROSSOR, (Oxon.,) Principal.

DR. E. D. LYON'S CLASSICAL SCHOOL, 576 5TH AV., (removed from 6 East 47th St.,) Reopens September 28. Thorough preparation for college or business. Number limited. Primary department.

A BUSINESS EDUCATION.—Bookkeeping, writing, arithmetic, correspondence, spelling, phonography, typewriting, ladies' department, day, evening; private instruction. PAINE'S BUSINESS COLLEGE, 62 Bowery; up town, 107 West 34th St.

UNIVERSITY GRAMMAR SCHOOL (57TH year) reopens Sept. 26. Prepares for best colleges, universities, business. Catalogue on request. Elmer E. Phillips, N. C. Hendrickson, Principals.

IRVING SCHOOL, (BOYS,) 20 WEST 59TH ST. LOUIS DWIGHT RAY, M. A. All departments. Gymnasium. Reopens Sept. 28. Office hours: 9 to 11, 5 to 6. Year book on request.

ST. LOUIS COLLEGE, (Catholic.) 224 West 58th St., Central Park. Strictly select school for limited number of boys. Rev. Jos. Hétet, D. D., S. P. M., President.

WOODBRIDGE SCHOOL. 12th Year. 417 MADISON AV. REOPENS OCT. 2. NO JUNIOR DEPARTMENT. J. WOODBRIDGE DAVIS. DAVID A. CENTER.

F. G. IRELAND'S CLASS FOR BOYS, 25 West 42d St., reopens Monday, Oct. 2; limited to twenty-four. Mr. Ireland will be at the classrooms after Sept. 18, 9 to 1.

NEW-YORK CITY, 423 Madison Av.
J. H. MORSE'S SCHOOL. Autumn term begins Oct. 2. Thorough preparation for all colleges. Principal at home after Sept. 18.

COLLEGE PREPARATION, CLASSICAL, scientific; limited class; individual instruction; moderate terms. F. CHASE, 137 West 49th St.

CLASS FOR BOYS, 22 EAST 54TH ST., REopens Oct. 4. Circulars sent on application. Fourteenth year. THE MISSES GRINNELL.

Schools—City.

Young Men and Boys.

COLUMBIA GRAMMAR SCHOOL,

34 AND 36 EAST 51ST ST.
ONE HUNDRED & THIRTIETH YEAR BEGINS TUESDAY, Sept. 26.

Thorough preparation for all colleges, scientific schools, and business. Primary department, Gymnasium. Applicants examined on and after Tuesday, Sept. 19.
Catalogues at Putnam's and at the school.
DR. R. S. BACON, A. M., LL. B., B. H. CAMPBELL, A. M., } Principals.

HARVARD SCHOOL,

578 5TH AV.,
Corner 47th St.,
REOPENS SEPT. 28, 1893.

Thorough preparation for Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Columbia.

Primary Department.
WILLIAM FREELAND, Principal.

NO DULL TIMES AT PACKARD'S BUSINESS COLLEGE AND SCHOOL OF STENOGRAPHY.

Call or send for prospectus.
S. S. PACKARD, President.
101 East 23d St., New-York.

Young Ladies and Children.

MADEMOISELLE VELTIN,
DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
160-162 WEST 74TH ST.,
Will reopen Oct. 5 at the new specially-constructed FIRE-PROOF SCHOOL BUILDING.
Kindergarten conducted in FRENCH.

THE MISSES ELY'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, RIVERSIDE DRIVE, 85th and 86th Streets.

Unusual facilities for elementary work are offered by the equipment of the building 338 West 86th Street, adjoining the school grounds, devoted to primary classes of little boys and girls.

MADAME A. C. MEARS'S ENGLISH AND French boarding and day school for young ladies and children, 222 Madison Av., New-York, will reopen Monday, Oct. 2, 1893. French is the language of the family and school; special classes in history, literature, art, and French conversation; pleasant home for parlor boarders; English, French, and German primary department; fifty-third year.

MISS PEEBLES AND MISS THOMPSON'S BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 32 and 34 East 57th St., New-York. Re-opens Thursday, Oct. 5th. Primary, Preparatory, Academic Departments. College Preparation. All classes in charge of specialists.

THE REED SCHOOL.
6, 8, 10 East 53d St. 30th Year begins Oct. 3.
Mrs. Sylvanus Reed, Resident;
Mr. J. Ramsay Montizambert, M. A., Head Master.
Primary, Secondary, and Collegiate courses, including all studies required at university entrance examinations.

MISS WALKER'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 148 Madison Avenue. Reopens Oct. 2. Number limited. School hours from nine to one. Primary class from nine to twelve. No home study for pupils under fourteen who remain until two o'clock. Application by letter until September 20th.

THE CUTLER SCHOOL.

The school year begins Monday, Oct. 2. Mr. Cutler will be at the schoolhouse, No. 20 East 50th St., New-York, after Monday, Sept. 18.

HEIDENFELD INSTITUTE,
824 LEXINGTON AV., northwest corner 63d St.
DAY AND BOARDING SCHOOL with KINDERGARTEN; 30th year opens MONDAY, Sept. 25.

S. MARY'S SCHOOL, (EPISCOPAL,) 6 and 8 East 46th St., New-York. A boarding and day school for girls; COLLEGIATE, PREPARATORY, PRIMARY classes; prepares pupils for college examinations; twenty-sixth year begins Oct. 2.

MISS MARY HARRIOTT NORRIS.
CLASSES IN HIGHER ENGLISH.
117 WEST 58TH ST.

THE SIMMONS SCHOOL,
1010 Madison Av., 28 East 78th St.,
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.
Primary, Academic, Collegiate. Certificate admits to the leading colleges for women. Reopens Oct. 2.

MISS S. D. DOREMUS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS,
735 MADISON AV.
REOPENS OCT. 5.

THE SALISBURY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 741 Fifth Av., Central Park Plaza.—Boarding and day school for girls. Both college-preparatory and finishing. Mrs. Salisbury personally in charge. New equipment. Reopens Wednesday, Oct 4, 1893.

MRS. HAZEN'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, PELHAM MANOR, NEW-YORK. Combined advantages of City and Country. Increased facilities for pupils. Reopens September 28.

MISS GAYLER'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, with kindergarten. Fifth year begins Wednesday, Oct. 4.
No. 174 West 86th St. New-York.

THE MISSES MERINGTON
French and English school reopens Oct. 2.
Resident pupils.
183 Lenox Av., near 119th St.

THE MISSES GRINNELL'S Day School for Girls, 22 East 54th St., reopens Oct. 5. Primary, Academic, and Collegiate Departments. Special courses. Kindergarten, Oct. 10.

HOME BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 607 5th Av. Thirty-sixth year begins Oct. 3. Rev. Dr. and Mrs. Charles H. Gardner, Principals.

MISS GIBBONS' SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, MRS. SARAH H. EMERSON, Principal. A few boarding pupils taken. Re-opens Oct. 4, 55 West 47th St.

THE MISSES ROGERS WILL REOPEN their English, French, and German school for young ladies and children, 220 West 38th St., Sept. 18.

MISS SPRING'S ENGLISH AND FRENCH School for GIRLS, No. 121 EAST 36th St., near Park Av., reopens Thursday, Sept. 28. A class for Little Boys. At home after Sept. 16.

MME. BERRY'S SCHOOL, WITH KINDERgarten, 107 Manhattan Av., near West 104th St., will reopen Sept. 27; small boys taken as resident pupils.

MISS JAUDON'S SCHOOL, 348 MADISON Av., reopens Oct. 4. Primary classes. College preparation. A few resident pupils.

MISS WARREN'S DAY SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 108 West 81st St.—Reopens Oct. 2d. Class for boys in the primary department.

AT MISS PERRIN'S, 696 MADISON AV., near 62d St., special classes in all branches of tuition; boarding pupils, $600 per annum; 15th year.

MISS BALLOW'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS.—Miss M. S. Morgan, Miss E. F. Gallaudet, Principals. Reopens Oct. 5. 24 East 22d St.

MISS BRAGG'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS REopens Monday, Oct. 2; classes for little boys. 1,509 Broadway.

MISS BARBER AND MISS MONTFORT'S morning classes for young ladies; academic, collegiate, and special courses; Oct. 4. 44 West 84th St.

VAN NORMAN INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG ladies and children, (founded 1857,) 280 West 71st St. Mme. VAN NORMAN, Principal.

SAUSE'S SCHOOL FOR DANCING, ADELPHI HALL, 52d St. and Broadway. ALL THE LATEST DANCES. Send for circular.

THE MISSES PERINE'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 44 East 78th St., next corner Madison Av. Resident Pupils. Special Studies.

THE MISSES MASON'S SCHOOL FOR GIRLS, 43 West 50th St., will reopen Oct 3.

Schools—Country.

Young Men and Boys.

STEVENS SCHOOL.

THE ACADEMIC DEPARTMENT OF THE STEVENS INSTITUTE OF TECHNOLOGY, RIVER ST., between 5th and 6th Sts., Hoboken, N. J., REOPENS SEPT. 20, 1893.
Examinations for admission on the 18th and 19th of September.
Full courses of studies preparatory to Colleges and Schools of Science, Law, and Medicine.
The rate of tuition for all classes is $150 per year or $50 per term. These terms include all the studies. For catalogues, apply to the Librarian of Stevens Institute.

BOARDING SCHOOL FOR 15 BOYS, PLEASantly situated on Shrewsbury River, Red Bank, N. J. O. W. STARR, A. M., Principal.

SEMINARY.—Special offer, free tuition, no profit, 88th yr.; send stamp; name Times; good board. No. Granvil, N. Y.

ELMWOOD SCHOOL, DARIEN, CONN.—$150 and $200 per year. Address M. J. DAVIS.

Schools—Country.

Young Men and Boys.

PENNINGTON SEMINARY.
Our catalogue is full of the very information you are now seeking for your son or daughter, and is so beautiful that it would grace your parlor table. Sent free. Address
THOMAS HANLON, Pennington, N. J.

Young Ladies and Children.

MORRISTOWN, NEW-JERSEY.
MISS DANA'S School for Girls reopens September 20. College preparation. Resident native French and German teachers. Special advantages in music and art. Terms for boarding pupils, $700 per year. Circulars sent on application.

MLLE. GROSCHEL, (FORMERLY DIRECTOR of the Groschel Conservatory of Music, Brooklyn,) country home and school for girls, Suffern, N. Y.; one hour from city; English, Latin, French, German, music, art.

BAQUET INSTITUTE, SHORT HILLS, N. J. —French, English, and German school for girls. Pupils prepared for college or society.
HARRIET STUART BAQUET, Prin.

MORRISTOWN, N. J.—St. Hilda's School for Girls. Fourteenth year begins Sept. 25. Terms, $300; primary, $250. Circulars on application.

RYE SEMINARY, RYE, NEW-YORK.—For particulars address Mrs. S. J. LIFE.

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UNIVERSITY LAW SCHOOL Thirty-fifth year begins Oct. 2, 1893. Confers LL. B.; also (for graduate course) LL. M.
AUSTIN ABBOTT, Dean and Senior Professor.
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PROF. RUSSELL,
at University Building, or 120 Broadway, N. Y. City.

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AN EXPERIENCED SINGING TEACHER desires more young lady pupils; prices moderate; best references. Address A., Box 253 Times, Up Town.

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FALL MEETING, SEPT. 11 TO 28.
SIX RACES EACH DAY,
COMMENCING AT 2:15 P. M.
Boats from Whitehall St., New-York, (Culver Route,) half-hourly from 11:10 A. M. to 2:10 P. M. Boats leave foot East 34th St., New-York, (via L. I. R. R.,) 12:50, (1:00 special parlor car,) 1:20 P. M.

CLIFTON, N. J., RACES.

MONDAYS, WED'S, FRIDAYS AT 2:30 P. M.
Special excursion, 50 cents; with admission, $1.25. Special trains leave foot of Chambers St., New-York, at 12:30, 1:15, and 1:45 P. M., and foot West 23d St. at 12:25, 1:10, and 1:40 P. M.
C. V. SASS, Sec'y. G. H. ENGEMAN, Pres't.

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AUCTIONEER. AGENT.
Geo. R. Read,
REAL ESTATE,
9 PINE ST., ASTOR BUILDING.
BROKER. APPRAISER.

FOR SALE—The new and elegant four-story high stoop stone and terra-cotta front houses Nos. 17, 21, AND 23 WEST 88TH ST., built in the most substantial manner by day's work; hardwood trimmed, parquet flooring, open plumbing, tiled bathrooms. Terms to suit. Apply to estate of H. D. ALDRICH, 29 Broadway.

A CHOICE PROPERTY TO LEASE.
21 YEARS, WITH RENEWALS.
SIZE 37x108.
5TH AV., ADJOINING 42D ST.
Finest location in New-York for business. Apply to E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

A 24-FOOT RESIDENCE, 52D ST., ADJOINing 5th Av.; great bargain; mercantile basis; mortgage, $30,000, 4 per cent.; examine, make bid. RIKER & SON, 661 5th Av., 53d St.

FIVE-STORY DOUBLE TENEMENT IN EAST 29th St.; price, $16,500; rent, $1,900; no agents. O. RUNGE, Whitestone, L. I.

Real Estate at Auction.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE OF CHOICE REAL ESTATE AT PALISADES PARK,

W. E. TAYLOR, Auctioneer.
BY ORDER OF A. FRED SILVERSTONE, ASSIGNEE,
Auction Wednesday, Sept. 27, at 2 P. M.,
ON THE PREMISES AT PALISADES PARK.
Train Leaves Erie Depot at 1:30 P. M.

This sale will afford a fine opportunity for profitable investment, as the choice land hitherto reserved, owing to the necessity of the case, will be sold without reservation to the highest bidders. Great bargains may be expected. Water in pipes, sewerage, and other fine improvements at vast outlays make this property highly desirable. The coming North River bridge will enhance its value greatly. Maps and free passes can be had by addressing
BENJ. W. HITCHCOCK,
14 Chambers St., New-York.
J. J. GLEASON, Attorney.

SEVENTY SECOND STREET, NO. 319 EAST.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against William F. Lett, and others, defendants.—Action No. 1.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of August, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, on the fourth day of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Seventy-second Street, between the First and Second Avenues in the City of New-York and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-second Street, distant two hundred and forty feet (240 ft.) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Second Avenue with the northerly line of Seventy-second Street and running thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches (102 ft., 2 in.) to the middle line of the block between Seventy-second Street and Seventy-third Street; thence easterly along said middle line thirty feet (30 ft.;) thence southerly again parallel with the east line of Second Avenue and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches (102 ft. 2 in.) to the northerly line of Seventy-second Street, and thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-second Street thirty feet (30 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, September 6th, 1893. S. L. H. WARD, Referee.
W. F. DUNNING, Plaintiff's Attorney, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. s7-2aw3wM&Th&Oct4

SEVENTY-SECOND STREET, NO. 321 EAST.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against William F. Lett and others, defendants.—Action No. 2.

In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of August, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, on the fourth day of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit:

All that certain lot, piece, or parcel of land, together with the building thereon erected, situate, lying, and being on the northerly side of Seventy-second Street, between the First and Second Avenues, in the City of New-York, and bounded and described as follows, viz.: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-second Street, distant two hundred and seventy feet (270 ft.) easterly from the corner formed by the intersection of the easterly line of Second Avenue with the northerly line of Seventy-second Street and running thence northerly and parallel with the easterly line of Second Avenue, and part of the way through a party wall, one hundred and two feet and two inches (102 ft. 2 in.) to the middle line of the block between Seventy-second Street and Seventy-third Street; thence easterly along said middle line thirty feet (30 ft.;) thence southerly again parallel with the east line of Second Avenue one hundred and two feet and two inches (102 ft. 2 in.) to the northerly line of Seventy-second Street; and thence westerly along said northerly line of Seventy-second Street, thirty feet (30 ft.) to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, September 6th, 1893. S. L. H. WARD, Referee.
W. F. DUNNING, Plaintiff's Attorney, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. s7-2aw3wM&Th&Oct4

SEVENTY-SECOND STREET, NOS. 319 AND 321 East.—Supreme Court, City and County of New-York.—An Association for the Relief of Respectable Aged Indigent Females in the City of New-York, plaintiff, against Samuel Ellis Briggs and others, defendants.—Action No. 3.—In pursuance of a judgment of foreclosure and sale, duly made and entered in the above-entitled action, and bearing date the 24th day of August, 1893, I, the undersigned, the referee in said judgment named, will sell at public auction at the New-York Real Estate Salesroom, No. 111 Broadway, in the City and County of New-York, by Peter F. Meyer, auctioneer, on the fourth day of October, 1893, at 12 o'clock noon on that day, the mortgaged premises mentioned in said judgment and therein described as follows, to wit:

All those two certain lots, pieces or parcels of land, with the buildings thereon erected, situate, lying, and being in the City of New-York, and which, taken together, are bounded and described as follows, to wit: Beginning at a point on the northerly side of Seventy-second (72d) Street, distant two hundred and forty feet easterly from the northeasterly corner of Second (2d) Avenue and Seventy-second (72d) Street, and running thence northerly and parallel with Second (2d) Avenue, and partly through a party wall one hundred and two feet two inches to the centre line of the block between Seventy-second (72d) and Seventy-third (73d) Streets; thence easterly along said centre line of the block and parallel with Seventy-second (72d) Street sixty feet; thence southerly and again parallel with Second (2d) Avenue, one hundred and two feet and two inches to said northerly side of Seventy-second (72d) Street; and thence westerly along the said northerly side of Seventy-second (72d) Street, sixty (60) feet to the point or place of beginning.—Dated New-York, September 6th, 1893.
S. L. H. WARD, Referee.
W. F. DUNNING, Plaintiff's Attorney, 67 Wall Street, New-York City. s7-2aw3wM&Th&Oct4

Hotels.

THE SHERWOOD,

5TH AV. AND 44TH ST., WILL BE READY FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS ON SEPT. 20. ELEGANT SUITES OF ROOMS BY THE DAY OR WEEK. AMERICAN PLAN. GEORGE MURRAY.

HOTEL WELLINGTON,

Madison Av. and 42d St.,
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One block from Grand Central Depot.
A family hotel of the best class, with special rates to permanent guests. Rooms $1 per day and upward. American and European plan.
GEORGE MURRAY.

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FORMERLY HOTEL DAM,
102, 104, 106 EAST 15TH ST.,
OVERLOOKING UNION SQUARE.
Furnished and unfurnished apartments.
Rooms single and en suite, transiently or by the year. Hotel thoroughly renovated; new plumbing throughout.
JOHN CHATFIELD.

WHY RENT A HOUSE when you can have every home comfort and no cares!!!!
BEFORE YOU DO, SEE THE FAMOUS
SHERMAN SQUARE HOTEL,
GRAND BOULEVARD AND WEST 71ST ST.
THIS NEW HOTEL HAS
large rooms, a superb location, and reasonable rates.
Two choice unfurnished suites to let by year.
Three choice furnished suites for the year or season.
American plan only. Early application necessary.
E. N. WILSON.

HOTEL GRENOBLE,

56TH, 57TH STS. AND 7TH AV.
The select fire-proof family hotel of New-York City.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Also apartments adjoining.
Three to seven rooms, furnished or unfurnished,
With or without hotel service.
WILLIAM NOBLE, Owner and Proprietor.

BROADWAY CENTRAL HOTEL,
OPPOSITE BOND ST.
Three minutes below Union Square. Location unsurpassed. Cable cars from the door to every theatre, fashionable store, and attraction in the city. The largest hotel in New-York and most comfortable in the world. American and European plans. Large and elegant rooms at moderate charges.
New-York and Boston. TILLY HAYNES.

THE DUNMORE,

230 West Forty-second Street.
EUROPEAN PLAN.
Furnished Suites, consisting of Parlor, Bedroom, and Bath. Restaurant and Café.
WILLIAM H. VALIQUETTE, Prop.

UNION SQUARE HOTEL.
J. H. FIFE, Manager.
European plan. Rooms $1 per day and upward.
Special rates during the Summer months and to permanent guests.
Union Square and 15th St., New-York.

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EUROPEAN PLAN.
5th Av., 59th St. and Central Park.
The Model Hotel of the World.
Prices reduced for the Winter to suit the times.
Orchestral music, morning and evening.

SAN MARCO,

21 and 23 West 32d St., between 5th Av. and Broadway.—American plan; suites with bath and toilet; transients $2 to $3 per day.

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43D ST., WEST OF 5TH AV.
STRICTLY FIRE-PROOF.
Several apartments for rent.

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European plan. Absolutely fire-proof. Desirable suites at reasonable prices for the Winter.

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Steam heat and elevator, $75 per month.

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136 to 142 West 16th St.
Steam heated, &c., $45 to $65 per month.

St. Clement,
365 West 23d St.
4 to 9 rooms, $30 to $75 per month.

St. John, Wave Crest, Cedarhurst,
35 to 41 East 50th St.
Steam heat, &c., $40 to $100 per month.

Sutherland,
709 Madison Av., corner 63d St.
Steam heat and elevator, $70 to $120 per month.

St. Honore,
1,142 Madison Av., near 84th St.
Steam heat, &c., $60 to $75 per month.
Apply to janitors on premises or to

GERALD R. BROWN,
Equitable Building, 120 Broadway, New-York.

ST. GEORGE,

STUYVESANT SQUARE.
Fire-proof, elevator, steam heat, &c.
Apartments to lease from Oct. 1,
$1,200 to $1,800.
For descriptive pamphlet and particulars apply to
JOHN G. FOLSOM,
14 BIBLE HOUSE.
We have no branch office.

A.—THE LORING. Rents, $49 to $70
Boulevard and West 74th St., Amsterdam Av.
Roomy, light, well-ventilated apartments, with steam heat, mirrors, open fireplaces, door service, &c.; reasonable rents; first-class service; immediate occupancy or Oct. 1. Apply on premises or to J. E. WHITAKER, 278 Boulevard, near W. 74th St.

EXTRA LARGE APARTMENT TO LET.
CENTRAL PRIVATE HALL THROUGHOUT.
LIGHT ON FOUR SIDES.
RENT, $1,250.
Elevator, steam heat, hall boys, &c.
HAMPSHIRE, 46 TO 50 WEST 9TH ST.
E. A. CRUIKSHANK & CO., 176 Broadway.

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IN THE FIRE-PROOF BUILDING,
80 MADISON AV., corner 28th St.

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88th St., Nos. 60 and 62.
Three-story high-stoop brownstone, new dwellings, handsomely decorated; new gas fixtures, &c.

Madison Av., No. 1,138,
Four-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.

Manhattan Av., No. 354,
Three-Story High-Stoop Brownstone.
Apply on premises, or to

GERALD R. BROWN,
120 Broadway, New-York.

63 WEST 97TH ST., between Central Park West and Columbus Av., elegant four-story brick-and-stone house, DECORATED AND GAS FIXTURES, to lease; rent, $1,390, or for sale at a MODERATE PRICE. The finest house in the neighborhood for the price asked. Apply to JOHN N. FARQUHARSON, 335 Boulevard, near 76th St., or CHARLES BURK, 264 Columbus Av.

MANHATTAN AV., 298, FRONTING MORNingside Park.—Elegant, commodious, 20x50; extension; window shades; immediate possession. PENFIELD, owner, corner 112th St., adjacent.

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HANDSOME FOUR-STORY CORNER RESIdence to Lease, West End Av. and 86th St.—Partially furnished; perfect order; all modern improvements, including hot water heating. DANIEL T. M'GUIRE, 171 Broadway.

10TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—A fine large 25-foot four-story house, fully furnished and in perfect order, for rent. Apply to CHAS. S. BROWN, 59 Liberty St.

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EXAMINE EDENBORO APARTMENTS; steam heat; elevator; all appointments; $40 to $60; Amsterdam Av., corner 103d. STEVENS. 9th Av., corner 93d; 9th Av. and 104th.

To Let for Business Purposes.

31 EAST 17TH ST.

North Union Square and Broadway.
Loft over 4,000 square feet; three elevators, heat, &c.
J. EDGAR LEAYCRAFT, 1,544 Broadway.

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WEST POINT, Newburgh, & Poughkeepsie
Daily except Sundays by Day Line Steamers
NEW-YORK AND ALBANY.
From Brooklyn, Fulton St. (by Annex)...8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier.......8:40 "
" New-York, West 22d St. Pier.........9:00 "
Returning, due in New-York at 5:30 P. M.
MORNING and AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

Boarders Wanted.

1.—Handsomely furnished floor, or separately; private bath; also fourth floor square room for gentlemen, with board; references. 34 West 51st St.

1.—PRIVATE FAMILY OFFER SECOND floor, (carpeted,) furnished or unfurnished, with board. 38 West 70th St.

1.—38TH ST., 40 EAST.—Large, handsome second floor; with or without private table; hall room; excellent board; reference.

2 WEST 34TH ST., OPPOSITE MANHATTAN Club.—Handsomely-furnished suites; also parlor floor; rooms for gentlemen.

14 WEST 34TH ST.—Very fine rooms, handsomely furnished, to rent, with board.

17TH ST., 116 EAST, NEAR UNION SQUARE.—Handsome connecting rooms; parlor dining room; superior table; references.

21ST ST., 34 EAST.—Large and small rooms, with board; families and gentlemen; references exchanged.

21ST ST., 145 EAST, (GRAMERCY PARK.)—Pleasant rooms; generous table; everything first-class; privilege private park; references.

23D ST., 354 WEST.—Large, nicely-furnished back parlor, with large closets and private hall; good board; two gentlemen or gentleman and wife.

25 EAST 46TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, with board; parlor dining; references.

26 WEST 30TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished floor; two rooms and bath; board if desired; terms reasonable.

34TH ST., 11 WEST, NEAR MANHATTAN Club.—Handsome parlor floor; also, handsome suite of sunny rooms.

34TH ST., 27 WEST.—Handsome rooms, in suites or singly; excellent board; references exchanged.

35TH ST., NO. 47 WEST.—Refined home with owner; large and small rooms with every comfort.

35TH ST., 6 EAST.—Elegant rooms, with first class board and attendance; reference.

37TH ST., NO. 49 WEST.—Very desirable rooms for gentlemen and families; parlor floor dining room; references.

41 WEST 49TH ST.—Handsome rooms, singly or en suite; superior table; references.

50TH ST., 61 WEST.—Second floor; large rooms; also third floor back, with board; references.

51ST ST, NO. 50 WEST.—Rooms en suite and single, with board; arrangements can now be made for the season; references.

55 WEST 82D ST.—Elegant large second and third floor rooms, with board; select and first-class.

57TH ST., 140 WEST.—Handsomely-furnished rooms, en suite or singly, with board; references.

60 EAST 92D ST.—One or two well-furnished rooms, with good board, in private Jewish family, for gentlemen or couple seeking refined, congenial home.

104 WEST 79TH ST., NEAR CENTRAL PARK.—Handsomely furnished rooms with board; two blocks from L station.

114 WEST 70TH ST.—Second floor, en suite; single room; furnished or unfurnished; with or without board; private family.

123 WEST 47TH ST.—A large hall room, newly furnished; private family; gentlemen; reference.

127 MADISON AV.—Large and single rooms; handsomely furnished; excellent table; references.

434 MADISON AV.—Pleasant, sunny third floor, front room; large closets; also, hall room; references.

2,068—2,070 5TH AV.—Large, handsomely-furnished room; first-class board; choice location; references; terms reasonable.

A PRIVATE FAMILY, ACCUSTOMED TO REfined surroundings and superior table, occupying well-furnished house between 5th and 6th Avs., near Central Park, would like to dispose of second floor to a party willing to pay a fair price for something better than ordinary boarding house accommodations. Address C. P., Box 21, 1,242 Broadway.

A PRIVATE FAMILY (THREE ADULTS) occupying fine residence between 5th and 6th Avs., convenient to 50th St. elevated station, desire to rent, with board, handsomely-furnished second floor with every convenience; rare opportunity for gentleman and wife to enjoy comforts of home. Address C., Box 362 Times, Up Town.

A PARLOR, BACK PARLOR, SUNNY, AND bathroom; finished in highest style; handsomely furnished; finest table; private if desired; few doors from 5th Av.; $65 weekly. Address LENOX, 990 6th Av.

MADISON AV., CORNER, 24 EAST 75TH St.—Large, superior suites and single rooms; meals in apartment or table d'hôte; appointments first-class; elevator; Americans; references.

MADISON AV., 272.—Desirable rooms, with board; reference given and required.

MURRAY HILL.—Handsomely-furnished newly-decorated alcove room; also square room; all improvements. 363 Lexington Av.

WIDOWED LADY, SPEAKING ENGLISH, French, and German, having beautiful residence, furnished to perfection, 111 East 59th St., would like to meet select party to board her in part payment of rent, or some arrangement satisfactory to both parties.

Furnished Rooms.

4 EAST 43D ST., ADJOINING 5TH AV.—A large second-story room, with dressing room and bathroom adjoining.

7 WEST 31ST ST.—Elegantly-furnished suites to lease; also hall and square rooms; breakfast optional.

12 EAST 29TH ST.—Bachelor apartments; choice rooms en suite or single; six-room parlor floor; modern improvements.

18TH ST., 113 EAST.—Handsomely-furnished parlor floor; also, other rooms; house and location first-class; references.

45TH ST., 33 WEST.—Newly furnished apartments; also single rooms to gentlemen or married couples; reference.

46TH ST., 27 EAST.—A bachelor's apartment; also other rooms; breakfast if desired.

54 WEST 37TH ST.—Back parlor; handsomely furnished; suitable for physician or dentist; private family; references exchanged.

130 EAST 95TH ST.—Handsomely-furnished parlor; suitable for physician; private house; references.

242 WEST 42D ST.—Elegant parlor and bedrooms, together or separate; gentlemen; private house, near Broadway.

317 WEST 48TH ST.—Furnished room; private house; reference required.

A.—BIJOU—BACHELOR'S SINGLE ROOM, with bath, &c., in bachelor apartment house; handsomely furnished; paintings, Turkish rugs, &c.; elevator runs all night; terms, $10 per week; located near 32d, Broadway and 5th Av.; breakfast served if desired; references. Address L. LIVINGSTON, Box 365 Times, Up Town.

AN ELEGANT THIRD FLOOR FOR GENTLEmen, in handsome private residence; furnished or unfurnished; four large, bright rooms and bath; appointments of highest order; seen Sunday or evenings. Address PARK WEST, NEAR 81ST ST., Box 330 Times, Up Town.

PARTY OWNING HANDSOME PRIVATE residence would let, furnished or unfurnished, to gentlemen delightful second floor of two large rooms; four windows and balcony, with dressing room and bath; open fireplace. Address PARK WEST AND 82D ST., Box 329 Times, Up Town.

PRIVATE FAMILY, WEST 44TH ST., WILL rent desirable second-floor square front room to gentleman; all conveniences; $9 per week; references. P. T., Box 364 Times, Up Town.

SMALL AMERICAN FAMILY WILL RENT to two gentlemen (breakfast or full board optional) second salon floor, bath adjoining; ample closets; gas logs in both rooms; location, 76th St., between Central Park and Columbus Av.; house recently and elegantly decorated for occupancy by owner; an exceptional opportunity for those seeking a refined and delightful home; table and appointments in keeping. Address A. B., Box 150 Times.

Unfurnished Rooms.

HOTEL BERESFORD,

CENTRAL PARK WEST, 81ST TO 82D ST., FRONTING BOTH CENTRAL PARK AND MANHATTAN SQUARE; FINEST LOCATION IN THE CITY. A FEW SUITES OF TWO TO SIX ROOMS AND BATH. EVERY ROOM OUTSIDE, IN THE NEW FIRE-PROOF TEN-STORY ADDITION, TO RENT UNFURNISHED FROM SEPT. 1. DINING ROOM ON THE NINTH FLOOR.

HOTEL WINTHROP,

125TH ST. AND 7TH AV. BOULEVARD.
A FEW SUITES OF TWO ROOMS AND BATH, FACING THE BOULEVARD DRIVE, TO RENT FROM OCT. 1.
DINING ROOM ON THE TOP FLOOR. THE HOTEL IS ONE BLOCK FROM THE ELEVATED, AND THE CABLE CARS PASS THE DOOR.

Surrogate Notices.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Frank T. Fitzgerald, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOSEPH R. KEARNY, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscribers, at their place of transacting business, at No. 52 Wall Street, in the City of New-York, on or before the fifth day of December next.—Dated New-York, the twenty-seventh day of May, 1893.
RICHARD S. EMMET, ROBERT E. ROBINSON, Executors. my29-law6mM

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF HON. Rastus S. Ransom, Surrogate of the City and County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against Caroline L. Walker, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 5 Vanderbilt Ave., in the City of New-York, on or before the third day of January, 1894.—Dated New-York, the 22d day of June, 1893.
je26-law6m ASHBEL GREEN, Executor.

Amusements.

MR. HOYT ANNOUNCES TO-NIGHT AT 8.30.
AT HOYT'S MADISON SQUARE THEATRE,
The first production in this city of his satirical comedy,
A TEMPERANCE TOWN.
With a carefully-selected cast, including
MR. GEORGE RICHARDS.
Matinée Saturday at 2:15.
Beware of speculators.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN.
EVERY EVENING AT 8:30. SAT. MAT. AT 2:30
ENGLISH MILITARY TOURNAMENT. 200 SOLDIERS. 100 HORSES.
Sunday Evening, Grand Military Promenade Concert.

LYCEUM THEATRE. 4th Av. and 23d St.
DANIEL FROHMAN..........Manager
"ANOTHER GREAT LYCEUM SUCCESS."
E. H. SOTHERN. — SHERIDAN;
E. H. SOTHERN. — or,
E. H. SOTHERN. — THE MAID OF BATH.
The brilliant costume comedy by P. M. Potter.
At 8:15. Matinées THURSDAY & SATURDAY.

5TH AV. THEATRE. Mr. HENRY C. MINER..Proprietor
Evenings, 8:15. Matinée Saturday, 2:15.
MR. NAT. C. GOODWIN
"IN MIZZOURA."

BROADWAY THEATRE. Evg's at 8. Mat. Sat. 2
TWO LAST WEEKS.
HOPPER | PANJANDRUM.
Last Week of LOIE FULLER.

KOSTER & BIAL'S. 34TH ST., WEST OF BROADWAY
VAUDEVILLE AND BALLET.
MATINEE SATURDAY ONLY.

NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN. | $1,000,000 Spent on Paintings and Art Objects.
Now exhibited, day and evening.
23D ST. AND 4TH AV.

GRAND OPERA HOUSE, 23d St. and 8th Av.
Evenings at 8. Mat. WED. and SAT. at 2.
M. B. Leavitt's Grand Spectacular Productions.
SPIDER AND FLY.
NEXT WEEK—Hands Across the Sea.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC. 14th St. and Irving Pl.
—LAST WEEK—
Eugene Tompkins's Grandest
BLACK CROOK.
Last Matinées Wed. and Sat. at 2. Evenings at 8.

STANDARD THEATRE. | J. M. Hill, Manager.
Last week but one of JANE, with Johnstone Bennett. To-night at 8:30. | LAST WEEK OF LOIE FULLER in Entire New Dances. To-night at 10:15.
Mat. Sat., JANE, 2:15, and FULLER, 4:30.

DALY'S THEATRE, Broadway and 30th St.
To-night at 8:30. Matinée Sat'y at 2:30.
EDWIN CLEARY'S FRENCH CO. in the great
"MUSICAL PLAY WITHOUT WORDS,"
L'ENFANT PRODIGUE.

PALMER'S THEATRE. Eve. 8:15. Mat. Sat.
RICE'S Surprise Party Continuing Its Enormous Success. Crowded with Novelties. 1492
Foyer Art Gallery. 100th (Souvenir) night, Oct. 16.

NIBLO'S. At 8:15. MATS. WED. & SAT. AT 2.
THE LILIPUTIANS IN
A TRIP TO MARS.
Three Grand Ballets. "The Flying Heads."

HARRIGAN'S THEATRE. M. W. Hanley, Mgr.
DAN'S TRIBULATIONS,
By Mr. EDWARD HARRIGAN.
WEDNESDAY—MATINEES—SATURDAY.

14TH STREET THEATRE. Near 6th Av.
Fourth and last week. Matinées Wed. and Sat.
The latest and most successful of Irish plays,
GLEN-DA-LOUGH.
Monday, Sept. 25—Hallen and Hart, "The Idea."

BIJOU THEATRE. Broadway, near 30th St.
Nights, 8:30. Matinées Wed. and Sat.
RUSSELL'S COMEDIANS.
THE WORLD'S FAIR CITY DIRECTORY.
Lots of bright new features this week.

GARDEN THEATRE. Matinée Saturday.
CHARLES FROHMAN'S COMEDIANS.
3D BIG WEEK.
THE OTHER MAN.

EMPIRE THEATRE. Broadway and 40th St.
2D SUCCESSFUL MONTH.
LIBERTY HALL.
Evenings at 8:15. Regular Matinée Saturday.

STAR THEATRE. Evgs., 8:15; Sat. Mat., 2.
FREDERICK WARDE AND LOUIS JAMES
THE LION'S MOUTH.

CASINO. MONDAY, SEPT. 25,
THE RAINMAKER OF SYRIA.
Sale of seats begins Sept. 20 at 10 A. M.

IMPERIAL MUSIC HALL. B'way and 29th St.
Mats. Monday, Thursday, and Saturday.
LES FIGAROS, MARIE COLLINS,
MLLE. DELMORE.

AMERICAN THEATRE. SATURDAY MATINEE.
THE PRODIGAL DAUGHTER.

EDEN MUSEE. WORLD IN WAX.
AT 2:30 P. M. AND 8 P. M.
GRAND VAUDEVILLE PERFORMANCE.

HARLEM OPERA HOUSE. TO-NIGHT.
MARIE WAINWRIGHT. FROU FROU.

DORE'S SUBLIME PAINTINGS,
AT THE DORE GALLERY, 7TH AV., NEAR 53D ST. 10 A. M. to 6 P. M.
Broadway cable cars pass the door.

Public Notices.

NEW-YORK WATER SUPPLY.

Public notice is hereby given to all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any lands or real estate bordering on the Croton River in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and any of the tributaries of such river, or bordering on or being adjacent to any reservoir, lake, pond, or stream the waters of which are owned, used, or controlled by the City of New-York for its water supply; and public notice is also given to any and all persons who own or have or who claim to own or have estates or interests in or liens upon any real estate bordering on the Bronx River or Byram River, Kensico Reservoir, Byram Pond, or Rye Pond, Bear Gutter Creek, or either of their tributaries, or bordering on the storage reservoir known as William's Bridge Reservoir, in the City of New-York; that the State Board of Health of the State of New-York, for the purpose of protecting the water supply of the City of New-York from contamination, and acting under and in pursuance to the authority conferred upon them by Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, did hold a meeting at the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, at which meeting certain amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries were adopted; and public notice is further given that the following is a copy of the minutes of the meeting of the said State Board of Health, held as aforesaid, and a copy of the amendments to such rules and regulations:

Amendments to the rules and regulations for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York.

The State Board of Health, at a meeting held in the City of New-York on the 25th day of August, 1893, a quorum being present, did then and there, after having heard the report of a committee of the board, duly appointed for the purpose of examination into the subject, which committee was appointed at a meeting of the board held in the City of Albany, the 27th day of July, 1893, at which meeting a quorum was present, amend and alter the rules made by it for the sanitary protection of the Croton River and its tributaries in the Counties of Westchester, Putnam, and Dutchess, and of so much of the Bronx and Byram Rivers and their tributaries as are now used for the supply of water for the City of New-York, in accordance with and under the provisions of Article V. of Chapter 661 of the Laws of 1893, in the following particulars, to wit:

That, taking into consideration the character of the soil and of the sub-strata of the soil and the angle of the slopes, the distances at which privy vaults, slaughter houses, hog pens, barnyards, or any and all places or things which tend to pollute and render impure and dangerous water taken from the several sources enumerated and set forth in said rules may be maintained, is increased to three hundred feet, horizontal measurements, or the high-water mark in any lake, pond, or reservoir in said water shed, and to two hundred and fifty feet, horizontal measurements, of the high-water mark or precipitous bank of any spring, stream, or water course tributary to said lakes, ponds, or reservoirs.

FLORENCE O'DONOHUE, M. D., President.
[L. S.] LEWIS BALCH, M. D., Secretary and Executive Officer.
Dated New-York City, September 13, 1893.
MICHAEL T. DALY, Commissioner of Public Works, 31 Chambers St., New-York.

Legal Notices.

SUPREME COURT, COUNTY OF NEW-YORK.—THEODORE W. MORRIS and RICHARD T. WILLIAMS, copartners in trade under the firm name and style of THEODORE W. MORRIS & CO., plaintiffs, vs. ADOLPH SUTRO, defendant.—Summons.—Trial desired in the City and County of New-York.—To the above-named defendant: You are hereby summoned to answer the complaint in this action, and to serve a copy of your answer on the plaintiffs' attorneys within twenty days after the service of this summons, exclusive of the day of service, and in case of your failure to appear or answer, judgment will be taken against you by default for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated July 20th, 1893. STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys, Office and Post Office address, No. 36 Wall St., New-York City.

To Adolph Sutro, the defendant above named: The foregoing summons is served upon you by publication, pursuant to an order of Hon. Morgan J. O'Brien, one of the Justices of the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, dated the 11th day of August, 1893, and filed with the complaint in the office of the Clerk of the said Supreme Court in the County Court House in the City of New-York.—Dated August 11th, 1893.
STRONG & CADWALADER, Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
au14-law6wM

IN MR. STILLINGS'S DISTRICT

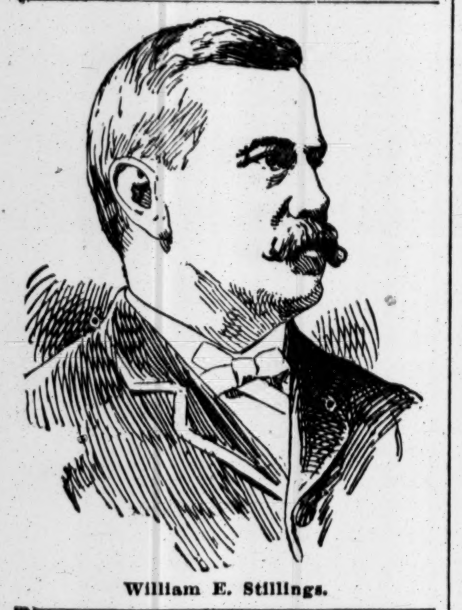
NOTHING DOUBTFUL NOW ABOUT THE TWENTY-EIGHTH.

It Is Democratic, Although the Reapportionment, It Was Thought, Might Give the Republicans a Chance—Energetic Work by the Tammany Organization, However, Brought About the Desired Result—Now Mr. Stillings and His Associates Are on the Alert to Keep the Plurality Up.

The Twenty-eighth Assembly District is an interesting field for political speculation as to the future. It reaches away up from One Hundred and Twentieth Street, west of Seventh Avenue, to Spuyten Duyvil Creek, and is very nearly six miles in length.

It is Democratic and likely to continue so, but Republicans say that some day or other they are going to make a great Republican district of it. The Democrats of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District laugh at this and point out that it is ridiculous in view of the work that has been done in the district. That the Democrats have a very efficient organization there is evident from the fact that although Republicans have been moving steadily into this part of the city for years their party there has made no headway, but the Democrats have gained perceptibly.

The present Twenty-eighth Assembly District was the upper portion of the old Nineteenth Assembly District, and it lies within the territory of the Twelfth Ward. When it was a part of the Nineteenth District it never made a better district showing than it now makes.



William E. Stillings.

It is a part of the city which is being built up with great rapidity, and for that reason it is a rather hard district to keep track of, so far as a voting population is concerned. In one of the election districts alone 100 houses are now in process of construction, and they are mostly all private houses.

With the possible exception of the Thirtieth Assembly District, the Twenty-eighth has a larger territory than any of the others. It is bigger than many a good-sized city, and has a very small tenement population. It includes the old settlements of Manhattanville, Carmansville, Fort Washington, and Inwood, and is rich in its historical recollections. It has a population of more than 50,000.

The Tammany Hall organization is under the leadership of William E. Stillings, who is counsel to Sheriff Gorman, and who has been conspicuous in that part of the city for several years. He has been a Tammany Hall man all his life. He became particularly interested in politics in the old Nineteenth Assembly District when ex-Mayor Hugh Grant was beginning his active political life.

Mr. Stillings, with Police Justice McMahon and several other active men of the old Nineteenth, were among Mr. Grant's early political friends.

Mr. Stillings has been a member of the Board of School Trustees of the Twelfth Ward for several years, but the office of Sheriff's Counsel is the only local political office he has ever held.

When the Nineteenth District was partitioned off under the reapportionment of 1892, those members of the Tammany committee who are in the upper part of it were anxious that Mr. Stillings should be selected as their leader. The managers of Tammany Hall were very glad to accede to their wishes.

Mr. Stillings was made a leader just after the reapportionment, in the same group with Under Sheriff John B. Sexton, Police Justice William H. Burke, Thomas J. Dunn, Maurice Featherson, John J. Ryan, and Jacob Seabold, and it is noteworthy that all of these new leaders have been making big marks for themselves in the political field.

The Tammany organization of the Twenty-eighth Assembly District is always in working order and is always ready for a fight. It is not one of the districts where the Tammany people have an easy thing of it. The vote is too close for that. They must always be on the alert and have their guns trained on the enemy.

In a district like the Twenty-eighth, thirteen or fourteen hundred votes in the way of plurality for the Democratic ticket leave little margin for overconfidence, because a New-York City district plurality as small as this is apt to be changed into a minority at any time. This is particularly true of a district that is constantly building up and acquiring a new population.

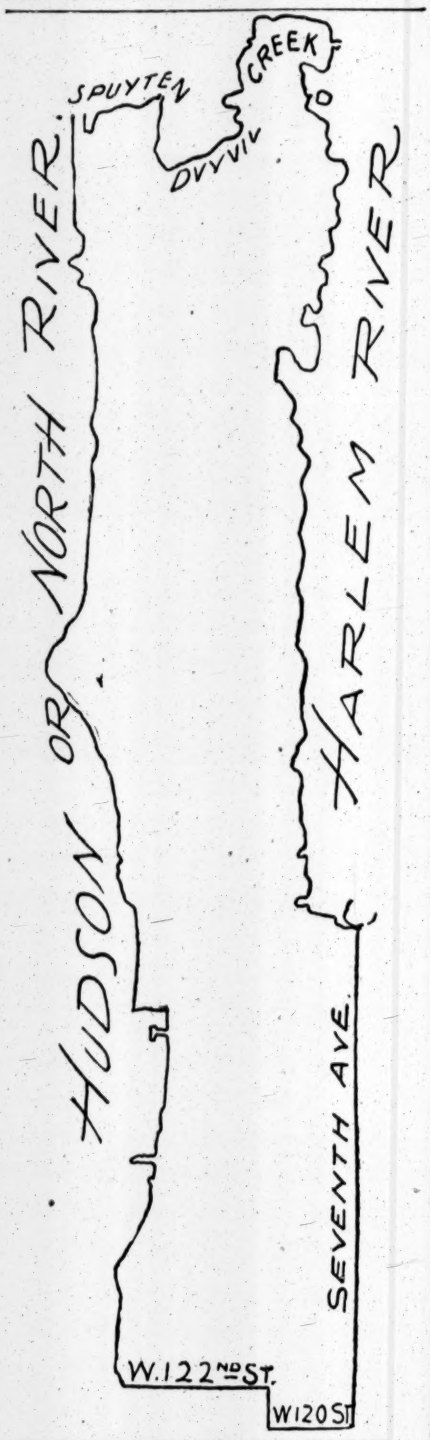
The Tammany managers are fully aware of the importance of hard work in the district, and they now recall with interest the fact that when the reapportionment was made the Tammany managers put down the district as a doubtful one. It is not doubtful now. It is Democratic.

Speaking of the conditions in his district now, Mr. Stillings said to a reporter for The New-York Times, who called upon him Saturday:

"The general condition of the district must be regarded as excellent, from a Democratic standpoint. We feel that our majority of last year, unless the registry and vote should fall off to a greater extent than we anticipate, will be increased. Our Assemblyman will undoubtedly be elected, and we will hold our proportion of the votes for Senator.

"I have noticed that for the past few years, in spite of the large increase in the population, our majority has generally been maintained, and last year, owing to Mr. Cleveland's strength and the tariff issue, it was considerably increased. I feel that the confidence which the people of the country and the district have in the Democratic Party will keep the majority up to that standard."

The district headquarters of Tammany Hall in the Twenty-eighth Assembly District are at the Minqua Club house, One Hundred and Twenty-sixth Street and Columbus Avenue. The Minqua Club is the social side of the Tammany organization of this district, and has a membership of about 400. It is one of the new Tammany clubs of Indian names, and was organized in May of this year. Mr. Stillings is President, and the other officers are: Vice Presidents—Peter J. Moran, Jackson R. Campbell; Secretaries—Ezra A. Tuttle, Cornelius D. Fleming, John D. Firman; Treasurer—O. W. Hervey.



TWENTY-EIGHTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

Citizen population at reapportionment of 1892	47,544
Voting population based upon the registration of 1892	10,038
Democratic plurality—	
Cleveland over Harrison	1,314
Gilroy over Einsten	1,460

The club occupies an entire house, which is comfortably furnished with all the accoutrements of a first-class institution of this sort.

The General Committee of Tammany Hall numbers about 300 in the Twenty-eighth District, and meets at the clubhouse. Mr. Stillings is Chairman of the committee, and its other officers are: Vice Chairmen—Robert B. Saul, Peter J. Moran; Secretaries—Assemblyman James F. Reilly, John H. Andrews, John J. Murray; Treasurer—Thomas P. Fowler. Police Justice Feitner is Chairman of the Board of Managers.

Thomas J. Mangin is Chairman of the District Committee, which numbers about 500, and Andrew J. O'Toole and John R. Salmon are Secretaries.

There are thirty-four election districts in the Twenty-eighth Assembly District, and the District Captains are Frank Duffy, Thomas P. Fowler, Patrick McKenna, Michael McDermott, Patrick Ryan, Michael Crenane, Michael Bried, Edward Glennan, John G. Furman, James McCormick, Robert T. Dyas, William E. McDonald, Horatio S. Harris, John H. Loos, William B. Taylor, Frank Horn, James F. Reilly, John Murray, John R. Cooper, P. Frank McDonald, Jackson R. Campbell, M. D.; Benjamin F. Hamilton, Thomas Loughran, John Madden, Samuel H. Hartman, Thomas J. Hayden, William Callahan, Thomas Flannigan, John H. Andrews, Isaac B. Smith, John M. Delmour, Robert B. Saul, John Devlin, and Michael King.

Among the conspicuous Tammany Hall men of this district who aid Mr. Stillings materially in the work for the organization there are Tax Commissioner John Whalen, Police Justice Feitner, who is one of the Sachems of the Tammany Society; Thomas Loughran, the wholesale butcher of Washington Market; Eugene A. Wise of the Manhattan Elevated Road, Thomas P. Fowler of Fowler Brothers, Louis F. Bernholz, the Greenwich Street commission merchant; Patrick Dempsey, Eugene J. McEnroe, Deputy Tax Commissioner; Counselor George C. De Lacey, Counselor Daniel Daly, Charles H. Pryor, Andrew H. Henderson, Benno Lewinson, James Brady, Philip J. Ryan, Thomas L. Reynolds, James A. Hanley of the Register's office.

James F. Reilly now represents the district in the Assembly, and he will probably be re-elected this Fall. He is popular in the district and has done good work for the organization. Robert B. Saul represents the district in the Board of Aldermen, and is now serving his first term in that body. Congressman John R. Fellows of the Fifteenth Congressional District is a resident of the district and is a member of the General Committee.

Besides the big Minqua Club, there are in the district several other Democratic associations, including the Washington Heights Democratic Club, of which Dr. George F. Jackson is President; the Carmansville Democratic Club, of which J. H. Andrews is President; the West Harlem Democratic Club, of which Peter H. Garland is President, and the Riverside Democratic Club, of which Thomas Martin is President, as well as several associations of the standard-bearer order.

Four More Toadstool Victims.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 17.—Mrs. Margaretta Christonio is dangerously ill in Orange Valley from eating toadstools. Her five-year-old son and Giuseppi and Valerio Mazzia were also made ill by the poisonous fungi, but are out of danger. The toadstools were gathered on the Orange Mountains.

TO OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.

For the purpose of aiding the readers of "The Times" to purchase their newspaper with unfailing regularity, whether in the city or in the country, whether on steamboat or on railroad train, or at the Summer resorts, will our friends kindly fill out the accompanying blank and forward it to "The New-York Times," Printing House Square, New-York City, whenever they have been unable to procure "The Times" of any of the dealers:

To the Publisher of "The New-York Times":

....1893.

A copy of your paper could not be had at..........o'clock to-day of the newsdealer

at..

....

The reason assigned by him was..

....

Be particular to indicate if this occurs on a railroad train or steamboat, and to give sufficient information to facilitate the investigation which will be IMMEDIATELY undertaken of EVERY complaint that reaches the office of "The New-York Times."

SILKS AND VELVETS.

ON THE MAIN FLOOR

In addition to the exhibit of our Foreign Novelties, we have selected for our Special Silk Sale, commencing to-day, very large assortments of Novelty Silks, light and dark colorings, at $1.00 per yard; still richer and handsomer goods at $1.25 and $1.50 per yard.

At $2.00 per yard, several thousand yards, the same qualities as previously sold at from $4.00 to $6.00.

1,000 yards of Fancy Velvets, at $2.00; Half Price.

IN THE BASEMENT

23 inch Fancy Silks, for waists, etc., 35 cents a yard.

Novelty Silks 50 cents, 60 cents and 75 cents a yard.

Black and Colored Crystalline; Satin Weaves in Changeable and Solid Colors; Figured Pongees and various other lines of desirable Silks costing less than $1.00 a yard.

Notice of the beginning of our Extraordinary Sales, in other departments, in this evening's papers.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

WHEW! WHAT AN ELECTION

TONGUES FLEW FAST AND NOMINATIONS WERE IN CHORUS.

Every Member of the Young Ladies' Charitable Society Had Something to Say and They All Talked at the Same Time—Had It Not Been for ex-Assemblyman Myer J. Stein, Who Is a Guardian of the Society, They Might Have Been Balloting Yet.

The Young Ladies' Charitable Society, which admits within its sacred meeting place and to its fold of sisterhood none but unmarried ladies, met at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon in the Lexington Assembly Rooms in East Fifty-eighth Street to elect officers for the ensuing term.

From the time when the first two young ladies arrived until the bevy of fair sisters of charity dissolved at the first suggestion of adjournment, there was a feminine pandemonium, and though the young lady President, Miss Bessie Calisher, did her best, it required the masterful voice of a man to give the assembly even a faint idea of the result of its animated deliberations.

Although the society is for unmarried ladies alone, it recognizes the weaknesses of femininity, and when it becomes entangled in the buzzing intricacies of promiscuous debate, it always looks for a clear sky toward five young men who are its guardians and directors.

Miss Calisher presided over yesterday's meeting charmingly, though intermittently, now putting the question at issue with all the gravity of a long-term presiding parliamentarian and the next minute dropping out of her place and dropping her noisy gavel to take a hand in the hubbub of opinions which her sisters insisted on expressing, with utter disregard of the fact that words and syllables, interjections and mild expletives were so hopelessly mixed that nothing was intelligible except what was in writing.

On such occasions Miss Calisher ceased her nervous pounding of the gavel on the table, and as she launched into elocutionary activity ex-Assemblyman Meyer J. Stein took up the position and gavel of authority and occasionally managed to rap the high-pitched discord into silence long enough to allow him to put the wandering sisters back on the path of business.

The elections were of a doubly spirited kind, for, as the votes were taken, politics cropped out in every move. There was evidence everywhere of a genuine political canvass, and occasionally the network of wires made things very obscure. And then there was open work, when the lieutenants of a fair candidate, after viewing the field at a first vote, deliberately set out to talk enough votes her way to make their candidate a winner.

Miss Calisher was nominated by somebody for re-election, whereupon she at once yielded the gavel to Mr. Stein and made Miss Edith Jacobs a candidate against herself. Miss Calisher is still the head of the society.

For Vice President there was more activity, both in the balloting and in the Babel-like discussions which accompanied the casting of the ballots. Miss Amelia Loeb, Miss Minnie Goldstein, and Miss Birdie Arnold shared the votes a few times, and then Miss Birdie was elected. Of course she made a speech of thanks. It was a short one, though, and as soon as it was over, Miss Birdie began electioneering for a friend, whom she wanted as an associate on the board of officers.

Seventeen young ladies, intensely excited, were on their feet at one time, and the fair chairwoman nervously banged her gavel on the table as she heard the composite nomination for Recording Secretary of Rosie—Minnie—Kittie—Nellie—Bessie—Sylvie—Annie—Newburgsteingoldisaacsjacobs. Mr. Stein came to the rescue, and very soon Miss Sylvia Isaacs was elected.

Miss Edith Jacobs was vociferously re-elected Financial Secretary, and Miss Kate Goldstein Treasurer.

At this stage there was silence, and the forty-six fair feminine members and the five masculine guardians were deep in the mysteries of finance. Finally Miss Estelle Norman tersely and emphatically remarked: "I think we ought to know where our money is and how much we have. I think we ought to invest some of it safely."

"That's right," was the comment from all sides. "How much cash have we?"

Then it was stated that $89.75 had just been collected for dues, and that the treasury contained $289.50 to be devoted to the good work of the society.

"I think we ought to bank that money," came in a high treble from the centre of the room.

"But we're not a corporation, and can't deposit money in the society's name," said another voice.

"Put it in the bank in my name," suggested a vivacious young lady in blue. It was finally decided to put $200 at interest and to use the rest of the money for contingent expenses and charity.

Several times during this discussion Miss Calisher yielded her dignified position to Mr. Stein. When it was over she drew a long breath and said:

"Now, ladies, it has been suggested that a prize of $5 be given to the lady who sells the most tickets to our entertainment Nov. 26. I make a motion."

Instantly there was a flutter, a chorus of protests, and cries of "Miss Chairman!" Miss Appel was finally "given the floor," although she stood on a chair, nonchalantly waiting until she had been given the right to talk, and, when interrupted, sitting carelessly on the back of the chair. She made a vigorous protest against the prize on the ground that to give it would violate the constitution, and when she was again on the real floor the President's motion was overwhelmingly defeated.

Reports submitted showed that the society is doing good work. It has 100 members and yesterday received 23 applications for membership.

The Directors and guardians of the society are ex-Assemblyman Meyer J. Stein, Dr. Samuel J. Goldstein, Herbert H. Levene, Henry Davis, and Isidore Witmark.

WAIT
UNTIL
SATURDAY,
SEPT. 23.

TRADE MARK

THAT'S OPENING DAY OF THE

WHITE ELEPHANT,
Broadway and 31st St.

The Magnificent New Clothing and Outfiting Palace
Everything for men and boys wear of the newest and most correct Fall and Winter styles.

VOGEL BROTHERS.

THE CAPITOL CELEBRATION.

Programme of the Exercises in Washington To-day.

WASHINGTON, Sept. 17.—This city aroused itself slowly to interest in the centennial celebration of the laying of the cornerstone of the Capitol, but now that the event is at hand and is to be encouraged by the granting of a holiday in the departments, there seems to be great probability that, with good weather, it will be an event worth seeing and remembering.

The arrangements made by Mr. Lawrence Gardner, Chairman of the General Committee, are completed. Workmen have been busy for several days erecting platforms for the guests for whom seats are to be provided, and the timber structures, stretching far away on each side of the central steps, were yesterday afternoon being hidden under many flags brought from the navy yard and the United States arsenal. Then the gas man has been at work putting up pipes for the illumination that is to be made on the Capitol front at night, and in most respects the scene recalls the same spot when arrangements are being made for the inauguration of a President.

About noon on Monday President Cleveland, taking a carriage at President's Square, as it was called a century ago, now the Executive Mansion, will ride over the same route followed by Washington when he went along Pennsylvania Avenue in 1793 to lay the cornerstone. The procession will not be a large one in this city of imposing processions, but it will be impressive as compared with the little turnout that went up to the Capitol site a century ago in double file. There will be four divisions in line, under the command of Gen. Ordway as Chief Marshal. The Marshal will have a full supply of aides, the names of the gentlemen filling much space in the papers, and these aides and the Marshal in Chief will precede the President and an escort of United States cavalry along the line of march.

The first division will be composed of Odd Fellows and other civic organizations. In the second division will be the Society of the Cincinnati, Sons of the Revolution, Sons of the American Revolution, and other patriotic organizations, including veterans of the rebellion. The third division will be made up of United States troops and the National Guard of the District of Columbia and a company of Virginia National Guardsmen. In the fourth division will be veteran firemen of Washington and other civic organizations.

Admission to that part of the front of the Capitol that has been fenced in by the Committee of Arrangements will be by ticket. The head of the line is due there about 1:45 P. M., and at that time the chorus of 1,500 singers will be in place, and will await the arrival of the Marine Band with the procession. The routes will be decked with bunting, which had begun appearing along Pennsylvania Avenue Saturday afternoon. Upon the arrival of the President he will see the platform occupied by about 5,000 spectators, including both houses of Congress and invited guests, among whom will be the diplomatic representatives, and then the programme of music and speeches will begin.

After the exercises on the platform are over there will be a concert by the Marine Band on the plaza in front of the Capitol. Chime concerts will also be given three times during the day by skillful performers on a set of thirteen chimes loaned for the occasion by the McShane Bell Foundry of Baltimore, and the day will be wound up by an illumination of the Capitol, for which elaborate preparations have been made.

The President's party and the line include the Cabinet, each member of which will have a carriage and an escort. This will prove an interesting feature of the procession, as such a sight has seldom been seen even in the many important pageants held at the Capitol. The avenue has not been disfigured by the erection of stands for spectators, so that visitors will have privileges all along the line of march without paying anybody for them. The money for this celebration has been contributed by public-spirited subscribers, there being no appropriation for it.

One hundred veteran volunteer firemen of Brooklyn started Saturday night for Washington to take part in the one hundredth anniversary celebration of the laying of the cornerstone of the National Capitol to-day. They were received in Washington by the Veteran Firemen's Association of that city, and will be taken on an excursion to the home of Washington at Mount Vernon.

President Cleveland will receive them at the White House to-day, after which they will participate in the centennial parade.

"WHITE ELEPHANT" SATURDAY.

The Interesting New Palace Will Be Ready for the Opening on Time.

The much-discussed "White Elephant" store of Vogel Brothers, Broadway and Thirty-first Street, will be opened for business next Saturday. The fact that the palatial new building occupies a site so long memorable in New-York has made it an object of interest since work upon it was begun.

The interest was vastly augmented when it was announced that men so well known in business circles as are Jacob and Louis Vogel were to occupy the building, with a mammoth stock of choice clothing and outfitting goods.

No expense has been spared in fitting up the new clothing palace, and a stock of goods worthy to adorn its ample space has been secured for the opening.

When the store is thrown open to the public New-Yorkers will find an establishment such as the city has long wanted and of which all may well feel proud.

Trainmen Will Not Be Armed.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 17.—A leading official of the Pennsylvania Company, when seen yesterday regarding the report that Pennsylvania trainmen on the western division of that system were being armed for the purpose of protecting trains in case of an attack from train robbers, said:

"I have issued no order that trainmen be armed and have received no official notification of any such order having been issued by any of the western officials of the Pennsylvania lines. I have had enough experience to know that a trainman might as well have a handkerchief in his pocket as a loaded revolver when his train is held up by outlaws."

To Form a Gigantic Labor Union.

PITTSBURG, Penn., Sept. 17.—Pittsburg labor leaders will this week commence correspondence with the national officials of every labor organization of the United States on the subject of a labor union which will embrace within its ranks every association and union of workingmen in the country. The plan has been indorsed by T. V. Powderly, and, it is believed, will find acceptance among laboring men everywhere.

Beaten by Seven Thieves.

CONEY ISLAND, Sept. 17.—John Masters, watchman at Pain's fireworks inclosure, was probably fatally injured by seven negroes, whom he caught stealing chairs last night. The thieves ran away and Masters was found unconscious at 4 o'clock this morning. He has a compound fracture of the skull and a leg broken.

Mr. Pain has offered a reward of $200 for the arrest of the watchman's assailants.

Pfeizer—Negley.

ORANGE, N. J., Sept. 17.—Mrs. Negley of 128 East Fifty-fourth Street, New-York, and Charles Pfeizer, the well-known Master of Hounds of the Essex County Country Club Hunt Club, were quietly married Thursday evening at the bridegroom's Summer home at Seabright.

The Rev. Mailand Alexander of Seabright officiated.

Gorham Solid Silver.

The variety of Toilet and Manicure Articles in Solid Silver presented for inspection by the Gorham Mfg. Co. admits of satisfactory selections being made by the most fastidious.

The assortment embraces every requisite for the Dressing Table, from the simplest ornament to the most elaborate set.

GORHAM M'F'G CO.
SILVERSMITHS
BROADWAY AND 19TH STREET.

RELEASED WITH A WARNING.

Miss Douar Did Not Know Her Bicycle Lamp Was Not Burning.

Clothilde Douar, a pretty school teacher, aged twenty-one, who was arrested Saturday evening for riding a bicycle on Eighth Avenue, near Thirty-seventh Street, without a light, which is a violation of a city ordinance, was discharged with a warning by Justice Koch, in Jefferson Market Police Court, yesterday morning.

Miss Douar lives with her parents in the West End, an apartment house at West End Avenue and Seventieth Street. Saturday evening she left home on her wheel, and Policeman Fagan of the West Thirtieth Street Station, who arrested her, says that when he saw that she was speeding without a light, he called to her to stop. She did not do so, and he pursued her half a block before he caught her.

Miss Douar is the first woman arrested under the ordinance governing bicycle riding in the streets, recently passed by the Board of Aldermen. When arrested she claimed that her lamp was burning when she left home, and that it must have been extinguished by a gust of wind. She was taken to the Thirtieth Street Station and given in charge of the matron.

Not long after her arrival at the station M. B. Comerford, a saloon keeper at 327 West Twenty-sixth Street, who had been a witness to her arrest, called and gave bail for her appearance in Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday morning.

Miss Douar was very much embarrassed when arraigned before Justice Koch, and strongly protested her innocence of any intentional wrongdoing. Before discharging her, the Justice explained the law and advised her to be sure in the future that her bicycle lamp was well-trimmed and burning when she rode on public thoroughfares.

A reporter for The New-York Times called at Miss Douar's home last evening. The young lady was not at home, but her father and mother talked indignantly about their daughter's arrest.

"My daughter was terribly frightened," said Mrs. Douar, "when the policeman arrested her, and I think his action was brutal. It is all right to enforce the law governing bicycle riding on the streets, but here was a young girl who knew nothing about the law anyway and who had no intention of violating it. When she left home her bicycle lantern was lit. I saw it myself, and know it was trimmed and well filled.

"Why, when she was arrested the policeman could easily have learned what mere spectators learned—that the light had been accidentally extinguished just before she was arrested. The glass in the lamp was warm. Why couldn't the policeman use common sense instead of at once jumping to a conclusion and degrading a young girl who was not to blame in the matter at all?

"My daughter seldom goes out at night, and she is not accustomed to ride her bicycle through the streets. She was advised by a physician to get a bicycle because at the close of the last school year she was in very poor health. She has ridden considerably since then, but has never gone far from home.

"To show you how brutal and inconsiderate that policeman was, let me tell you that Mr. Comerford, who gave bail for my daughter's appearance in court, did not know her. He does not know us, nor did we know him. He witnessed the arrest, knew it was unjust and unwarranted, and I am sure we will never forget his kindness.

"The worst feature about this matter is the publicity which must follow this arrest. My daughter dreads that most. She is a teacher in the public schools, and is afraid this incident may do her harm."

Seven men were arraigned with Miss Douar and on similar complaints. They were John Richardson, aged sixteen, of 262 West Twelfth Street; Charles Jacobs, aged twenty, of Goshen, N. Y.; Herbert Gregory, aged nineteen, of 331 West Fifty-fifth Street; Thomas Doran, aged twenty-five, of 272 Tenth Avenue; George Burkhardt, aged thirty-two, of the Murray Hill Hotel; Ernest Jennings, aged fifteen, of 9 Morton Street, and Olsen Pardee, aged twenty, of 22 Broome Street. All were discharged.

TO HAVE AN OPPOSITION CHURCH.

Expelled Christian Endeavorers of Inwood, L. I., Lay a Cornerstone.

FAR ROCKAWAY, L. I., Sept. 17.—The cornerstone of a new Methodist Protestant church was laid at Inwood this afternoon. The Rev. George R. Brown of Montgomery, Ala., who is to be pastor of the new church, officiated, assisted by the Rev. L. R. Dyott of the Hill Street Methodist Protestant Church, Newark, N. J.

Peculiar interest was attached to the ceremony owing to the new church being the outcome of the recent trouble in the Inwood Methodist Protestant Church. The trouble was started by the pastor of the old church refusing to permit the Christian Endeavor Society to hold Wednesday night meetings in the church. He wanted that night for weekly prayer meetings. The Trustees sustained his action.

The Trustees soon realized that the Christian Endeavor and Ladies' Aid Societies were not extending their usual financial assistance. The societies held several entertainments and a fair, but the proceeds did not go into the church treasury. The Board of Trustees held a conference with the Rev. Dr. Hulsart, President of the Methodist Protestant Conference, and the result was a letter expelling both societies from the church. The action of the Trustees caused surprise, no one believing the matter would be carried to such an extreme.

The Christian Endeavor Society and its friends went to work and secured sufficient funds to erect another church. The new edifice will be known as the Christian Endeavor Methodist Protestant Church. It will be entirely independent, as President Hulsart has announced that it cannot have any connection with the Methodist Protestant Conference.

Until the church is completed, the new congregation will worship in a tent.

Decision Favorable to Cadet Seeley.

WEST POINT, N. Y., Sept. 17.—The charge of breach of arrest brought against Cadet Seeley has not been sustained by court-martial. The Officer of the Day had given him permission to go outside of the barracks, and that is what saved him.

O'NEILL'S.

Sixth Avenue, 20th to 21st St.

DRESS GOODS.

SPECIAL PRICES TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

128 pieces Fancy All-Wool Suitings, 52 inches wide,
59c.
Worth 1.25.

200 pieces High-Class Novelty Suitings, 52 inches wide,
69c.
Worth 1.45.

5 cases Fancy All-Wool Cheviots,
35c.
Worth 49c. and 60c.

Immense Assortment
OF
French, German, and English Novelties at Less Than Importers' Prices.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,
6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

LADIES' JACKETS

SEASONABLE MEDIUM-WEIGHT GARMENTS AT ATTRACTIVE PRICES.

All-Wool Kersey Medium-Weight Jackets, new shapes,
3.98.
Formerly 7.98.

All-Wool Cheviot Medium-Weight Jackets, full sleeves, Directoire Skirts,
3.98.
Worth 8.75.

200 fine Jackets in Kerseys and Broadcloth, beaded, newest effects,
10.00.
Formerly 18.00 to 29.00.

All the New Shapes in Fall Garments Ready.

H. O'NEILL & CO.,
6th Av., 20th to 21st St.

WINTER STYLE HAT

A man came very near finding two dollars the other day.

On his way to a fashionable hatter's to buy a five-dollar derby he passed one of our stores. If he had only known that our $3 derby is just as good he'd have stopped.

The sleepy man! Why don't he read the papers?

Our Fall booklet tells about suits, overcoats, and the many other things we have for boys and men. Write.

ROGERS, PEET & CO.

THREE BROADWAY STORES. { Prince, Warren, 32d St.

NOTES OF THE SOCIAL WORLD.

COMING WEDDINGS.—On Wednesday of this week Miss Clara Eloise Lamb will be married to Joseph Ward Neill in St. Paul's Cathedral, Syracuse, N. Y., Many relatives and friends from this city are going to the wedding. On Sept. 25 Miss Mathilde Von Ellert, daughter of Mrs. Von Ellert of 139 West Ninety-second Street, will be married to Horace R. Sistare. The wedding will take place at 6 o'clock in the evening in St. Agnes's Chapel, in Ninety-second Street near Columbus Avenue. A large reception will be given at the home of the bride. Miss Nettie F. Miller, daughter of Mrs. Henry F. Miller, will be married to James S. Thayer in December. The marriage of Miss Virginia S. Mackintosh to John Neff has been set down for some time in November. Miss Mackintosh is the daughter of Clayton Mackintosh and granddaughter of the late James Redpath. The date for the wedding of Miss Edith Smith of 13 West Ninety-sixth Street and John J. Badley has not been set.

BROOKLYN SOCIAL AFFAIRS.—The engagement has just been announced of Miss Frances L. Huntington to William H. Erhart. Miss Huntington is the daughter of B. H. Huntington, President of the Dime Savings Bank of Brooklyn. Mr. Erhart is well off and a popular club and society man in Brooklyn. The marriage of Miss Alice Louise Berkefeld to Horace Greeley Von Everen, both of Brooklyn, will take place some time in October in the German Evangelical Church, on Schermerhorn Street, near Court. On Wednesday of this week Miss Lucy Prentice of State Street, Brooklyn, will be married to Elmer Bell of this city. A large and fashionable wedding is expected. Charles E. Patterson of Brooklyn has announced that he has won Miss Etta Lawrence of Dover Plains, N. Y. To-morrow evening Miss Marie Louise Durbrow, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. James W. Durbrow of Brooklyn, will be married to Frederick William Barthman in St. George's Church, on Gates Avenue. On Thursday of this week Miss Mary Arthur will be married to James Conway. Mr. Conway is a member of the Columbian Club.

PERSONALS.—Oliver Hazard Perry Belmont, Miss Smith Clift, George B. De Forest, Augustus Hemenway, Mr. and Mrs. W. Butler Duncan, W. Watts Sherman, Commodore Elbridge T. Gerry, and Mr. and Mrs. W. Storrs Wells are in town. Mrs. Henry S. Hoyt has gone abroad. Stephen von Ugnon of Vienna has been the guest of Theodore A. Havemeyer. John Jacob Astor has gone on a week's cruise with his family on the Nourmahal. Mrs. Blatchford will never again occupy the Blatchford place at Newport. Next season the place will be rented. This Winter Mrs. Blatchford will be with her son, Appleton Blatchford, in town. Cornelius Vanderbilt has given $300 to the Young Men's Christian Association at Newport.

DINNERS AT NEWPORT.—Ward McAllister has cards out for a dinner on Wednesday at Newport. This evening Mr. and Mrs. H. Mortimer Brooks will give a large dinner party.

Musical Topics.

—Marcus Mayer sends to The Times the following: A few days ago you were kind enough to send one of your reporters to my office, inquiring whether the report that Mme. Patti would not come to this country under my management was true. At that time I said nothing, but sent a report of your inquiry to Mme. Patti at her home at Crag-y-Nos, in Wales. To-day I received a cable as follows:

YSTRADGYNLAIS, Sept. 15, 1893.

Marcus R. Mayer:

The report is absurd. My tour, of course, is under your management. I never break contract.

PATTI NICOLINI.

—Georgine von Januschowsky, so well known in the United States as a singer of great merit, is at present engaged as first dramatic soprano at the Imperial Opera House in Vienna, and is singing Fidelio, Brunhilde, Senta, Donna Anna, Santuzza, &c., with great success. She will also sing Isolde during the season, and has been invited to sing the part of Donna Anna in the performance of "Don Giovanni" during the Mozart Festival in Salzburg. An offer has also been made to her to sing in London next Spring.

FINE DRESS GOODS.

We have added to our stock of foreign made Dress Goods two large shipments of Illuminated Paris Novelties, totally different from any styles previously shown.

Richly lined Dress Stuffs in a variety of beautiful new weaves.

Multi-color Serges in twenty new blendings of color.

Deep crinkled Crepe—silk face—a new fancy for the Autumn.

SPECIAL ITEMS FOR TO-DAY.

A case of 45-inch Crystal Poplin, handsome solid colors, $1.00 per yard.

A case of 52-inch Scotch Serge—Pure Highland Wool, $1.00 per yard.

English Diagonals, new wide-wale, $1.25 per yard.

In the Basement: 50 pieces Winter Mixtures, all wool, at 50 cents per yard. 100 varieties of plain and fancy woolens, at half a dollar per yard. Unquestionable bargains to-day.

JAMES McCREERY & CO.,
Broadway and 11th St.

CARPETS.
New Fall Styles.
We call special attention to our new and extensive line of
ROYAL WILTONS,
(in exclusive designs.)
We believe them to be the best wearing carpet made.
Wilton Velvets, Body and Tapestry Brussels, &c.
A Half Million Dollars' Worth.
All at Prices Below Competition.
SHEPPARD KNAPP & CO.,
SIXTH AV., 13TH AND 14TH STS.

Said Her Family Was Wealthy.

JERSEY CITY, N. J., Sept. 17.—A couple, who gave their names as Frederick Muller and May Hilliard, were married by Justice Rusen of Hoboken Friday. The bride said she lived in Syracuse, N. Y., and that her parents were wealthy.

Her husband, she said, was an actor, whose acquaintance she made while he was playing in Syracuse last Winter. Her parents forbade Muller's visits to the house, and they decided to elope. They left at once for New-York.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Sept. 17.—May Hilliard is not known here. There is no wealthy family of the name of Hilliard in Syracuse.

To be Lenient with Cochran.

PHILADELPHIA, Penn., Sept. 17.—Henry S. Cochran will probably be arraigned to-morrow on a charge of robbing the Philadelphia Mint of $26,576 in gold. Chief Inspector Drummond said that the Government did not intend to push the case with vigor, and if complete restitution is made Cochran might not be prosecuted.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

EMPIRE THEATRE.—The special Wednesday matinees of "Liberty Hall" at the Empire will begin Sept. 27. It is now definitely settled that "The Councillor's Wife" cannot be produced at this house this season, the popularity of "Liberty Hall" having proved so great that it will not be withdrawn until the return of the stock company to open the regular season with the presentation of "The Younger Son."

CHARLES R. POPE, who for the past four years has represented the United States as its Consul at Toronto, Canada, has resigned his post to his successor and is now in this city, his headquarters being The Players. Mr. Pope was one of the old school of actors, but he does not propose to return to the boards. He intends to establish a school in this city for the proper training of pupils desiring to enter public life, whether by means of the rostrum or the stage.

"THE BLACK CROOK."—At the Academy of Music to-night Mardo, the Austrian juggler, will make his first appearance. All the ballets and marches of "The Black Crook" will be given to-night, with many changes and additions, and all the specialty artists will appear in new selections.

"POOR GIRLS."—Guy de Maupassant's play, "Poor Girls," which is now running at the Germania Theatre in this city, has been purchased by Charles Frohman, who will produce an American version of the piece with some one of his numerous companies.

THE PUBLIC are invited to inspect the extraordinary display of fashionable FURNITURE at GEO. C. FLINT CO.'s stores, 14th St., near 6th Av.—Adv.